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RUSSET-CHEEKED OCTOBER.

The poets all may tune
Their lyres in praise of June,
And a redolence of rose-leaves robe her;
She's dainty, fair and sweet
But yet cannot compete
With vine-enwreathed, russet-cheeked October.

Deft, many-fingered winds
Open the window-blinds
Of forests, sweeping back the foliage curtain,
To let the seldom sun
Its radiance pour upon
Where, summer-long, dim twilight shone uncertain.
Through leafy lattice shines,
Dangling from tangling vines,
The purple grape, each luscious bunch inviting;
While plum and peach and pear
And apple swing in air,
The eye, the taste and appetite delighting.

With gorgeousness, that vies
With color-throbbing skies
When sunset banners in the west are spreading,
The woods are all aglow,
While, o'er leaf-paths below,
Gay autumn with her golden feet is treading.

October's glorious moon—
It cannot come too soon
To o'er us cast its soft effulgent splendor;
It seems more close and near
Than others of the year,
More generous and intimate and tender.

O month of nuts and fruits!
Her beauty none disputes;
We revel in her, whether gay or sober.
Her coming welcoming,
The praises let us sing
Of vine-enwreathed, russet-cheeked October!

—George Birdseye in Boston Transcript.

COULD I GO BACK.

Could I go back again the selfsame way
Where Love and I that wondrous yesterday
Walked hand in hand, with tender lips and eyes,
I think perhaps, now grief hath made me wise,
I would not blunder where the pitfalls lay.

I would not be so sure, so quick to stray,
So certain of the sun-filled, cloudless skies,
But overcareful of what storms might rise.
Could I go back.

Oh, useless words, too, impotent to say!
Who seeks in winter for the suns of May,
Or stands again where last night's moonlight lies?
Oh, heart, our folly lost us paradise—
Poor prodigal, too late I turn to pray.
Could I go back.

—Theodosia Garrison, in Collier's Weekly.

PRIESTS' NOVEL WEAPON.

The door shown in the accompanying picture is that of the monastery of Nantes, which has long been inhabited by members of the religious order of Premontres, and the notice affixed to it is a formal sentence of excommunication.

This order was established in 1120, by Norbert, Archbishop of Magdeburg, and ever since then it has labored zealously to further the interests of the church, and specially in foreign countries. Its mem-

bers have been very busy during recent years there have not been more than fifty Premontres in France.

The government, however, when it instituted its campaign against the religious orders, decided that this small band must quit the country, and as soon as they heard the news the Premontres of Nantes replied by fastening to the door of their beloved monastery a formal notice that any one who interfered with them or their property would be excommunicated. This notice did not save them from expulsion, but it attracted great attention and won for them much sympathy.

THE MARRYING MAN.

"A True Woman" Relieves Her Mind About the Sterner Sex.

It is just what might have been expected from the modern man, this shifting of the blame for the decline in marriages on to the shoulders of the women. Man is piqued because he feels instinctively that he does not find favor with the fair sex, and out of mere spite he turns up his lordly nose and says that he does not marry because women are not good enough for him. He sets up a fanciful ideal, which he never for a moment expects will be realized, and says that he wants that, and will take care that he gets it. If by any freak of nature the abnormality which man upholds as the perfect woman were to be found, she would never find favor with the average "lord of creation," for by then he would have decided that the extinct Dodo was the proper mate for him.

The whole question is summed up in the fable of the fox and the grapes.

Man would fly to our arms if we would let him, but the natural instinct in him tells him that he would be rejected, and, feeling sufficiently small as it is, he does not dare to risk further humiliation. No; the "brave, strong man" imitates the fox, and tries to persuade his fellows that wearing a tail, in the shape of a wife—and that, after all, is the position he wishes to assign to her, a mere decoration of appendage—is not fashionable, nay, rather, is cumbersome. At the same time he secretly envies those who have been graciously accepted by the "very necessary woman."

In his chagrin man accuses us, whom he is dying to propose to, of being fond of amusement, and ranks this partiality as a sin. Who is the greatest patron of all forms of entertainment, I should like to know, man or woman? Do we require that one page at least of every daily paper shall be filled with accounts of sport? Do we form half of the audiences in music halls and theatres? Do we lounge around in billiard saloons or card rooms when we ought to be earning our daily bread? Are we ever heard to chuckle over "that awful spree at Jinks's," or "that rorty night with Brown?"

The accusation is unjust, cowardly, but eminently manly.

If we are fond of occasionally calling on some friends of our own sex, and discussing with them the affairs of the day, can we be blamed for wishing now and again to mingle with people who treat us as equals and not as mere toys or inferiors? For true appreciation we must fly to our own sex, even though we are charged with gossiping. Nor should we be upbraided for desiring to become strong, seeing that we are perpetually being sneered at as "the weaker sex."

What is there, I ask, to make us feel inclined to honor a man by marrying him? From the moment he first meets us he commences to treat us as if we were not endowed with reason; he talks to us as if foolish compliments were all that women could possibly desire; he airs his own greatness, with the natural result that he makes us feel small, and he wonders that we are not in a hurry to accept this inferior position for the rest of our lives. Many a man talks far more rationally to his pet terrier than he does to the lady he takes in to dinner, albeit she may be far better educated than he is, and as acquaintance ripens his conversation becomes more inane, till, as he approaches the stage when he fancies he ought to suggest marriage, his adulation becomes positively sickening.

I do not say that a woman dislikes praise; no, she is fond of it, but it must be sincere, and come from a man whom she can respect.

There I touch the two most necessary characteristics in the man whom woman wants to marry; sincerity and the power to command respect. Naturally we dislike compliments which we feel sure have been rehearsed to barmaids or practiced on other women; while without respect there can be no true love.

Let a man by his life show that he is pure, straightforward, and truly chivalrous, and his words will then carry weight with women, even though he be not sufficiently noble to raise his conversation above the sugar stage.

Let man only mold himself on these lines, and avoid the cowardly habit of abusing woman because she does not love his disagreeable qualities, and he will rapidly find that the wedding bells will be ringing daily from dawn.—"A True Woman," in London Free Lance.

Two Notable Zoological Nightmares

Nature frequently rivals the most horrible nightmares in creating monstrous faces and figures. For fantastic ugliness, for instance, the general appearance of the silky tamarin of South America will surely rival any dream. Long and skinny, with arms like spider's claws, enormous eyes, prominent teeth and with its whole body covered with long hair, it suggests some monstrous insect. The tube-nosed bat is even more repulsive, suggesting some monstrous vampire.

The New York City Campaign.

The municipal campaign in Greater New York is a most remarkable one, owing to the tangle into which matters have gotten by the forcing from the fusion ticket of Edward M. Grout, the nominee for comptroller, and Charles V. Fornes, the candidate for president of the board of aldermen. To understand the present conditions, it is necessary to go back and relate something of these two men, and of the fusion effort which was successful in defeating Tammany two years ago.

That organization was in political control of Greater New York. Mayor Van Wyck was a mere tool of Richard Croker, then the "boss" of Tammany, and the virtual ruler of the metropolis. Intrenched in office, the matter of defeating it and unseating Croker was a hard proposition. It was plain that nothing but a fusion of all political and other elements opposed to the iniquitous rule of Tammany would be able to accomplish the task.

The campaign was begun by the Citizens' Union, a non-partisan organization formed to take up the work of purifying the city government. Finally a fusion ticket was agreed upon by the Citizens' Union, and the leaders of the Republican party, of the German American Reform Union, and of the "Greater New York Democracy." The latter was composed of the adherents of John C. Sheehan, formerly leader of Tammany Hall, who had been overthrown by Croker. He and his friends started a party of their own, by way of revenge, and took the title given above.

The ticket agreed upon by these fusion elements was headed by Seth Low, then president of Columbia College, for mayor. Grout was the candidate for comptroller, and Mr. Fornes for president of the board of aldermen.

Edward M. Grout is a Brooklyn man, and a Democrat in politics. In the first election held under the charter of Greater New York, the Democrats of his city nominated him for president of Brooklyn borough, to which office he was elected. When he accepted the fusion nomination for comptroller in 1901, he made most bitter attacks, in his campaign speeches, upon his former Democratic allies in Brooklyn, which largely alienated them from him, and left a feeling which recently became very apparent.

Mr. Charles V. Fornes is a merchant of New York, successful in business, and a leading man in the business world of the metropolis. He is an old line Democrat, but could not swallow free silver and Bryanism. In 1896 he was a candidate in his district for congress as a gold Democrat, both he and Mr. Adams, the Tammany nominee, being defeated by Mr. Quigg, the Republican candidate.

The fusion effort in 1901 was effective in defeating Tammany. Messrs. Low, Grout and Fornes were all elected, with the remainder of the fusion ticket. Their two years' terms will expire with the new year, and the present city campaign is for the election of their successors. As every one knows, the crushing defeat of two years ago led to the downfall of Croker, who retired to his place at Wantage, England, where he is at present, while Tammany chose a new leader. That position is now held by Mr. Charles F. Murphy, a man of much force of character, and a shrewd political manipulator.

This year the Citizens' Union and the Republicans both held conventions, and both renominated Mayor Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes. All had made good official records, and all deserved the confidence which a renomination implied. The Democratic convention—which in this case was fully dominated by Tammany—was not held until after the fusionists had held theirs and placed their ticket in the field.

The Tammany convention nominated for mayor George B. McClellan, now a Democratic member of Congress, and the son of General McClellan, once commander of the Army of the Potomac. Then came a surprise. The proposition was made to indorse the candidacy of Messrs. Grout and Fornes. This was a most extraordinary proposition—to indorse men who have been fighting Tammany for the past two years. Without doubt, it was a clever move on the part of Murphy, the Tammany leader, to stir up strife in the fusion ranks. But the proposition was fought bitterly by the Brooklyn Democrats, largely because of Grout's fierce denunciations of the Democratic party in the campaign two years ago. The nominations were made, however, though the Brooklyn delegation refused to make it unanimous.

Messrs. Grout and Fornes both accepted the Tammany nomination. This at once raised a big row in the fusion ranks. They were forced off the fusion ticket, and other candidates named for the places. Meantime William S. Devery, the former Tammany chief of police, bolted the Democratic nomination of McClellan for mayor, and is running for that office on an independent ticket. His candidacy is not taken seriously by the political leaders, and his vote will not cut much of a figure. Whatever vote he may get, however, will be drawn from the Tammany ranks.

That is the situation now in metropolitan politics. There is a vast deal of arguing and scolding, and for the time Grout and Fornes are the center of the storm. What the result will be no one can predict, and no sensible New Yorker will even attempt to guess.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHOPIN'S "INSPIRATION."

Many people have heard the "Marche Funebre" of Chopin, but few are aware that it had its origin in a rather ghastly after dinner frolic. The painter Ziem, still living in a hale old age, relates how, about 56 years ago, he had given a little Bohemian dinner in his studio, which was divided by hangings into three sections. In one of these was a skeleton sometimes used by Ziem for "draping," and an old piano covered with a sheet. During the after dinner fun Ziem and the painter Ricard crept into this section, and wrapping the old sheet like a pall around the skeleton, carried it among their comrades, where Polignac seized it, and wrapping himself with the skeleton in the sheet sat down to play a queer dance of death at the wheezy old piano. In the midst of it all Chopin, who was of the party, was seized with an inspiration, and, seating himself at the piano with an exclamation that brought the roysterers to their senses, extemporized then and there the famous "Marche Funebre," while his Bohemian auditory applauded in frantic delight.—London Globe.

A New York Story of Today.

Lees and Leaven

By EDWARD W. TOWNSEND

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CHAPTER XIII.—THE LAST WARNING.

Howard Paxton's position on the staff of the Chronicle was not much altered during the summer months. Sometimes a few paragraphs of his comments on current events were left out, or some verses on which he had done hard work failed to appear, and his weekly bills were reduced to the extent of the unused matter. He never failed to write the ten columns of matter on which his weekly compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars was based, but for a time made no complaint that his envelope each week contained a gradually diminishing sum. He had started their plans in New York by giving Grace one half of his earnings, and when these became smaller, he continued to give her each week seventy-five dollars.

"What shall I do with it all?" she had said, at first. "If I have it I'm afraid that I'll spend it all, and that would be wicked."

"Save it," answered her brother. "That's what I propose to do with a lot of my half of this boundless wealth."

But they both found a boundary, and not very far off. Howard's extravagance was in books. The shops where his beloved poets were to be found printed on such paper, and bound in such leather as he deemed worthy of them, were attractions he could not withstand. And music was expensive; always expensive, if not always good.

Grace, with no more desire to be well dressed than every handsome woman is entitled to feel, at first found an easy way to dispose of a large part of Howard's generous allowance in the fairy shops she passed on her way to the school in Twenty-third street. But when she began to learn the life-struggle stories that were being lived by many of the students at the school, she had a more gratifying use for her good fortune. It was not easy at first to find a way to help the girls she knew were literally starving, in the struggle to keep in the school until they had learned enough of some kind of decorative work to support themselves—and others! But with Howard's advice, and the help of some of the older students, Grace managed to find a way to help, where pride was strong, and must not be offended. It was because he knew how Grace was using much of her allowance, and how deeply she enjoyed the privilege to do so, that Howard would not let her know of the frequent shrinkage in his earnings. This was but a temporary trouble, he thought; there would be more space in the paper after the elections. He did not at first avail himself of proprietor Faulkner's offer to set things right if ever they should go wrong, for he disliked to assume the role of a complaining workman. But a change was made in the "make-up" of the page on which his department was printed, that cut even his reduced earnings in half. The width of these columns on that page was doubled, and the number of words which had made a column now made but half a column. Howard, therefore, in making out his weekly bill, charged thirty, instead of fifteen dollars a column. His bill was reduced one-half by the auditor. He went to that official and asked an explanation. "My instructions are that you are to be paid at the rate of fifteen dollars a column," the man said shortly.

"But since my arrangement with Mr. Carson was made, the width of the columns on my page has been doubled. It takes just twice as much of my matter to fill it."

"I have no other instructions than I have told you."

Howard went to Mr. Carson.

"Well, Paxton, I don't see exactly what we can do about that," Carson said. "Our agreement is fifteen dollars a column, and a column is a column."

"And a thousand words are a thousand words, not two thousand words," said Howard.

"Was anything said in our agreement about a word rate?" Carson asked with a smile.

Howard, not trusting himself to speak, turned and left the room of the managing editor, and sought an interview with Mr. Faulkner, the proprietor. But then, and several times later, he was told that Mr. Faulkner was engaged. So he wrote to Faulkner, calling his attention to the fact that his already reduced pay had been cut in two, and reminding him of his request to be told if there was any trouble. In reply Howard received this letter signed by Mr. Faulkner's secretary:

"I am instructed by Mr. Faulkner to state to you that it is impossible for him personally to attend to the many minor details of the several departments of the paper, but that Mr. Carson will of course abide by any agreement he has made with any member of the staff."

It took Howard a long time, and a great deal of hard thinking, before he realized what these experiences meant. He had had so little to do in his life with complete rascals, that it was like solving a problem in an unstudied grade of mathematics for him to determine the quantity of villainy he now encountered. The simple and few rules with which his temperament equipped him to judge badness in men, failed to answer this demand, and he went to Turnbull for help.

"You said one time that Carson was an honest man, and that you knew it, and he knew that you knew it. Do you mind telling me how much of a thief that remark implied Carson to be?" he asked Turnbull one day.

"Did I make that remark to you?" Turnbull asked, turning his handsome face toward Howard with interest, but no surprise.

"You did."

"Then of course I was drunk at the time."

"You may have been," Howard replied, deciding that he would be as frank as he hoped Turnbull would be.

"Have they begun to rob you?" Turnbull asked, laying down his pen, and pushing his chair back from his desk.

"Yes."

Turnbull looked at his office-mate for some time in silence, and then said, "if you have finished your work, let us go out on the bridge and take a walk. I am disposed to tell you a story—a funny story."

The rush hour on the Brooklyn bridge had not yet begun, and most of the people on the promenade were idle strollers, though now and then one was seen who was plainly trying to steady a wavering spirit, and with mind fixed by calm determination — or madness — take the trouble-curing leap over the rail, into the river. It was mid-October, the still air was like early June, and the beautiful sister cities on either side were radiantly aglow with sunlight.

"Lovely day," Turnbull remarked, as he stopped in the arch of the first tower to light a cigar. "Too fair a world to leave while life affords a chance to do a kindness to a fellow creature; or continue the pleasure of the acquaintance of two such honest men as Faulkner and

He stopped to glance at his companion, but Howard knew the man's moods pretty well now, and patiently waited for him to come to the story he knew he was determined to tell. Often during the past months Turnbull had shown a half purpose to warn Howard, it seemed, or give him some advice, but always abandoned the thought with a cynical shrug; and now Howard saw that he would speak in his own time and in his own way, so he waited confidently. Turnbull approached the subject a dozen times, but would turn from it to call attention to some beauty of the river or bay, or the light clouds over Staten Island, already beginning to reflect the fire of the low southerly sun. At last he put his arm through Howard's, and, walking slowly, said: "I came much as you did. I had not been copied so much, was not so well known, and was promised less, but the circumstances were alike. I was less of an orange, and sooner squeezed. They began to rob me; they slowly killed my capacity for work by a thousand petty meannesses, and when I could not do the work I was employed to do; when I learned that a man whose name is associated with the Chronicle is not wanted on any other paper; when I saw that I had no remedy in law—for I had no contract—I thought with joy of killing those two men. But my dear old mother, whose quiet days of peace and rest depended upon my work, would have no more peace and quiet if I had indulged in the luxury of killing. So I took the drudgery work they give even a squeezed orange; but starve as I might, and slave as I did, there was the prospect of my mother starving, too, and it was not agreeable. Really, Paxton, it wasn't. Funny story, isn't it? Then I took to walking this bridge—like that hunted-looking fellow, gazing at the river—but it won't do, when one has a dear woman, mother or sister, depending upon his courage, to do so cowardly a thing as to gaze at that water until its call becomes irresistible.

"One day I learned of facts about a certain corporation which, if published, would cause the corporation annoyance and loss. I wrote the story. I was told that it was a fine story, and was allowed to collect pay for it, though it was never printed. Soon afterwards I was sent to see Caleb Bannister about a proposed iron combine, and he, with a frankness that is characteristic of him, told me that he had recently withdrawn as counsel for a corporation because its officers refused to act on his advice to resist a Chronicle blackmailing scheme. That explains itself to you, of course; it was the story I wrote that Carson took to the corporation, and demanded hushmoney for. Bannister advised against payment, but the officers were timid; and that corporation is now numbered among the many that pay regular blackmail to Mr. Faulkner, and pay regular tribute to the honest Carson, also. Well, one day when I had no money to buy food with, but still had friends to buy me a drink, I went to Carson—in drink—and asked for an advance of one hundred dollars. He sneered, first; but then laughed, for he is clever enough to enjoy a drunken joke, and told me so. Yes, besides telling me that I was a drunken joke, he told me to leave the office, and not to return. Then I told him what Mr. Bannister had told me. I got what I asked for. I always do, money and work. But, Paxton, I swear to you by my mother that I repay with my work every dollar I get from Carson. A small solace for a miserable wretch; but such as it is I wanted you to know. I shall not explain to you why I have told you of my shame; you of all men I should prefer not to know. But it is better for you to know why you must leave that office than that you should continue to think me a man fit to speak to. If you can, without violence to your conscience, refrain from telling your sister what manner of man I am, I shall be repaid for the struggle it has cost to expose myself to you that you may escape from that settlement of moral lepers before despondency, and desperation, sap even your strong moral fibre."

As Turnbull finished his story, they reached the Brooklyn pier of the bridge, and as they turned to walk back his companion dropped Howard's arm, and they walked on for some time in silence. Howard spoke first, saying thoughtfully, "Tell me again, please, about the money and work you get from the paper."

Turnbull looked up hopefully at the words, and answered eagerly, "I hold a whip over the men who, by gall my meanness and dishonesty, have nearly driven men to suicide. They have killed some men that way. I crack that whip—and I firmly believe Mr. Bannister put it into my hands for that purpose—to make them give me work. I will have work, and I will have all the money I earn by it, and have it when I want it. That is all. It is petty use of my power if you like, but it is not dishonest—not by the standard of morals which must be adopted by anyone dealing with them. I do good work; work that would sell in any other office, if I was not barred in all other offices. I am not defending my course, but I want you to understand that I do not take a dollar that I do not earn."

"I do not believe," Howard said slowly, "that I judge your actions as harshly as you do yourself."

"Thank you," Turnbull said.

They went to their workroom, where Howard gathered his belongings, a few working books, for he had determined to quit the office at once. He was starting for the door with the bundle, when Carson entered. "Paxton, I've sent for you a dozen times. You ought to keep office hours."

He spoke roughly, but Howard made no reply. "But I'm glad I've found you," Carson continued. "The chief has ordered your department work discontinued, but we've decided to give you a chance on local stories. Fortunately, I've thought of a rattling story for you to do."

Howard remained silent, looking at the man with contempt, and Carson glanced from him to Turnbull, a little nervously. But Turnbull seemed to be writing and paying no heed to the managing editor. "I hear from our society reporter that you have been a frequent visitor at the Bannisters'."

Howard started a little, and Turnbull swung round in his chair. "Now, what I want you to do and it will make a big hit with the chief—is to write us a Sunday page story about that family. Go into every detail about their eccentricities."

Howard tossed his bundle on to a chair, and drew on a loose pair of gloves, but there was nothing in his manner to warn Carson of the meaning of this, and he warmed to his subject. "Our society man tells me that there is a big story in that family; and Bannister's prominence as the Worthington lawyer, and Mrs. Bannister's social prominence, justifies a big spread on the story. They say that Bannister drives around the country dressed like a farmer; but we want more of the home life. You can't tell us too many details. What they eat, how they dress at home, all about their servants, their talk—why, we'll give you a page and a half, if you can fill it. The chief will be delighted. Oh, yes! don't forget to tell about the eccentricities of Bannister's gypsy daughter—what's her name—Madge, and"—

The man of slow wrath was aroused at last. Howard's gloved fist shot out, and Carson staggered back against the door, and slipped to the floor, his face bleeding.

Howard, seeing red, sprang at him, but his arms were held by Turnbull, who said quietly: "That's enough, Paxton. Be quiet, I say! You've scared him. That's all you wanted to do. Not maim him! Not a 'libic scandal.'" Then he whispered: "For your sister to hear," and Howard ceased to struggle, and turned away.

"You fool!" Turnbull said to Carson. "Not to see what you were bringing on yourself." He helped him to his feet and wiped the blood from his cheek.

"You're discharged, Paxton!" Carson cried. "But that isn't all; I'll have a warrant against you for this cowardly assault!"

"Oh, no you won't!" Turnbull said. "Now get out."

Carson left the room, and Howard said "Thank you for saving me. I could not help doing what I did."

"Of course not," Turnbull replied. "Good-bye."

Howard stepped into the hall, and in his excitement ran into a little girl, or woman. He dropped his bundle, and caught her in his arms, to save her from falling, and discovered that she was crying. "Oh, I'm so sorry!" he said. "Did I hurt you?"

"No, sir; no sir, not a bit," she responded, checking her sobs.

He had often met her in the halls and elevators; a hunchback, with a wan, worn face, but his habit of always greeting her with a cheerful smile and word had made her smile in return when they met.

"Why, it's my cheerful little friend," he now said. "You must tell me what you were crying for."

She would not until he had kindly urged her; then she said: "It's our pay-day, and my envelope was a quarter of a dollar short."

"Yes, and what was that for?"

"I'm in the circular addressing room, and the other girls sent me on errands, because it tires me to sit long."

"Yes, I've seen you. You go after their coffee and sandwiches."

"Yes, sir. Mr. Carson saw me on one of my errands, and asked me why I was not at work. I told him the girls had permission to send to the restaurant for coffee when they worked overhours—they get no extra pay for it—but he said it was his business to stop the idling around the place, and he took twenty-five cents out of my wages. The clerk told me that it was him that ordered it out."

"Quite likely," said Howard, feeling for his purse.

"I wouldn't care so much," the girl continued, with a fresh burst of tears, "only that my sister isn't dancing, and brother Harry isn't selling so much sea food, and they depend on my wages to pay the week's rent. You see my wages are three dollars a week, and that's just the rent; and I don't know what we'll do now that I have only two dollars and seventy-five cents to take home."

"Now I'll tell you what we'll do," Howard said confidentially, "and no one but you and I will know anything about it; I'll give you this, which will make up for Mr. Carson's thrifty regard for Mr. Faulkner's interests."

He gave the child-woman a dollar bill, which, however, she accepted only after Howard agreed to let her repay it, when she had saved it out of her wages, "in weeks when brother Harry's sea food trade was good, and sister Bessie was dancing."

"But," said Howard, shaking hands with her, "you must promise to let me know if Mr. Carson cuts down your pay again, in his zeal for economy, and you need another small loan."

"I will, thank you, Mr. Paxton," she said earnestly.

"Oh, you know my name? What is yours?"

"Nora, sir; Nora Day. The reason I want to return this to you is—is——"

She stopped, confused.

"Is what, Nora?"

"Perhaps I oughtn't to tell, sir, but a girl in our room knows a typewriting girl in Mr. Carson's department, and we've heard that your pay has been cut, too. Mr. Carson makes a list of all the sums he stops out of pay envelopes each week, and sends it to Mr. Faulkner; to show how smart he is. Anyway, that's the story the typewriter girls tell the girl in our room."

"Well, Nora," Howard said, smiling bitterly as he saw the girl's fear, even as she whispered the name of Carson and Faulkner, "we must not gossip about such great and good men, lest we do them an injustice."

"No, sir. Only that's the talk all over the office. You've made me very happy, Mr. Paxton; for now I've enough for the rent, and something over for food."

Howard watched her crooked little figure hobble down the hall, and then he quietly opened the door, and re-entered his old workroom. Turbull was seated at his desk, his head resting on his arm, as if he slept, but at the sound of Howard's step he said, without looking up, "Come back for something, Paxton?"

"Yes," Howard answered, laying a hand on the other's shoulder, "I've come back to say that I don't blame you for using the information Mr. Bannister gave you to force those people to let you work, and to pay for the work you do."

Turnbull raised his head, and nodded pleasantly, but did not speak. Then Howard left the office, never to enter it again. He walked briskly and confidently to the office of the Guardian. He had noted what Turnbull said about no reputable paper employing a man who had worked on the staff of the Chronicle, but it did not enter his mind that this rule was general. He easily understood that such a rule might be quoted to Turnbull, to save his feelings, by a considerate editor of any paper to whom Turnbull applied for work. When he was sober Turnbull did good work and was reliable. But at times, and they were likely to be times when he was most depended upon, he would disappear not only from the office, but from the city, or at least from the sight of all who knew him. Howard had more than once sought Turnbull at such times, and taken care of him; finding him less difficult to manage than most men. This unfortunate failing of the man was known in all newspaper offices, and would close their doors to him, as Howard knew; so he did not apply Turnbull's experience in seeking employment to himself.

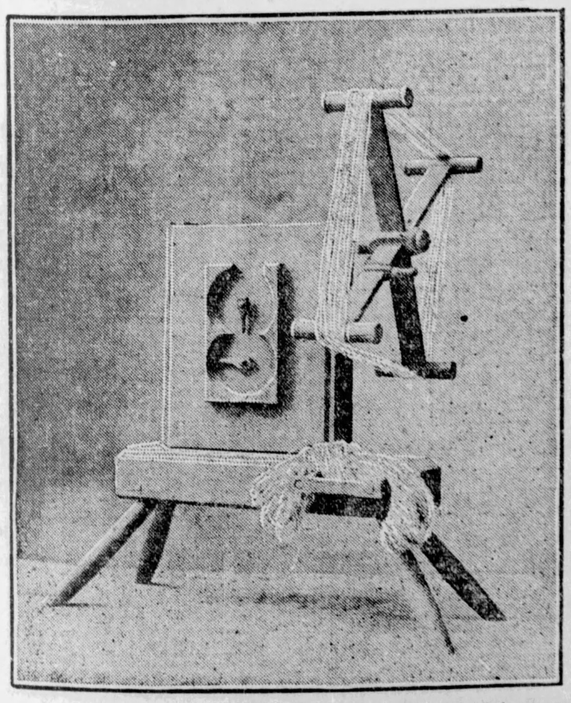
With a feeling of elation he had not experienced for weeks, he went to the Guardian office and sent his card to the managing editor. The waiting space for visitors was separated from the main editorial room by a rail only, and Howard saw a number of men quietly at work, quite a different class of men from those on the Chronicle, working in a very different atmosphere. Some, whom he had met at the club, nodded to him pleasantly, and two or three came to the rail to speak to him.

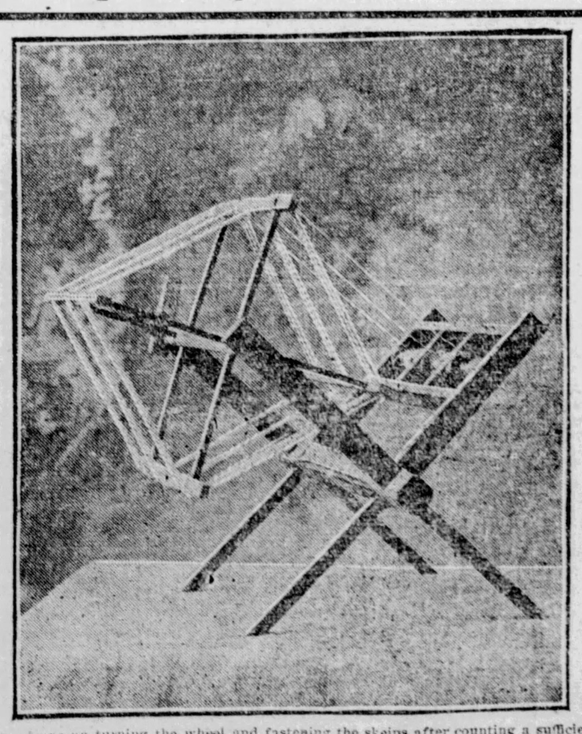
When he was told that the managing editor would see him, he found that gentleman, Mr. Prince, seated at a desk in the main room. He greeted Howard in a way which sent his already freshened spirits soaring. "You've not been neighborly, Mr. Paxton," Mr. Prince said, pointing to a visitor's chair by the side of his desk. "Draw up that chair; there's something I want to see you about particularly. I'm glad to know you, for you wrote me a very nice leter from White River—though your decision was not what we hoped for."

"My decision was not based on a very good knowledge of newspaper offices here," Howard said.

Mr. Prince looked at him sharply for an instant, seemed to be relieved at Howard's confident smile, and continued, "Let me explain my especial reason for wanting to see you, before I forget: my club is to give, soon, its annual 'Authors' Reading' night. The committee has asked me to secure you. There will be no professional entertainers, you understand, and you will be the guest of the club at dinner, if you will accept our invitation; and be asked to read only one

Song of the Ancient Spinning Reels





The first reel that was invented was the hand reel, the yarn being wound into skeins by turning the wheel and fastening the skeins after counting a sufficient number of strands. The flax was first woven into thread, or yarn, on the spinning wheel, then the bobbins, full of yarn, were placed on the hand reel and yarn wound off them on to the wheel into skeins. The strands were carefully counted and the lieben fastened on them to keep them together. The lieben was a thread running across the skeins to keep them in place.

A later invention was the clock reel, with a face on which numbers were printed, and it had two hands, like a clock. When the wheel was turned, reeling off the strands from the bobbin, the clock would tick when a certain number of strands were wound on the reel, and the housewife, instead of tediously counting the threads, as on the earlier invented reel, would fasten on the lieben.

In a quaint old ballad entitled "Mistress Polly at the Reel," occurs this refrain:

"He kissed Mistress Polly as the clock reel ticked."

The kissing being done at the propitious moment when Mistress Polly was busy fastening on the lieben.

Maori Chief and His Customs.

The old well-worn saying that "every eye forms a beauty" often occurs to mind when one finds one's self among races of people and marks their peculiar fashions in features, manners and dress. The accompanying picture represents a high caste Maori. The uniform tracings on the old man's face, which the wrinkles of age had long since been trying to outrival, are a living witness of his pride of birth and lineage. The Maori is proud of his name and country, and well he may be of the latter, for go where you will the world over one must admit that in New Zealand can be viewed magnificence in scenery and foliage.

No millionaire could possibly be prouder of his well-filled coffers than a Maori is of being entitled to adorn his head and that of his offspring with a simple turkey feather, for these feathers denote a long line of ancestors. It would be as incongruous for a trolley car conductor to wear the uniform of a United States naval officer as for one of the Maori race of cross breed or humble origin to affect the feather as a decoration for the head. The staff which the old man carries is also a sign of importance and goes to denote that he rules, and should it be adorned with dog's hair that would be a sign of still greater importance.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull aches in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow: Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Swamp-Root Entirely Cured Me.

Gentlemen:—I know you do not need this from me, as you are daily receiving hundreds of testimonials. However, I want to say that I think you have the greatest remedy on earth for kidney, bladder and liver trouble. I had been troubled for years, was operated on several times and spent a large amount of money and received no benefit whatever. I suffered everything and it was necessary for me to get up as many as twenty times during the night.

My attention was called to your Swamp-Root and I gave it a thorough trial, and the result was that it completely cured me.

J. W. ARMANTRAUT.

Sept. 12th, '03. Greentown, Ind.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

or two selections of your verses. How does the idea strike you?"

"Very pleasantly," Howard replied, beaming, "that is, if you think I can blunder through my verses acceptably."

"Then that's settled; I'll tell the committee to count on you. You'll receive its formal invitation, shortly. Now tell me—how do you find New York, and 'live journalism'?"

"That is what I've come to speak to you about," Howard said, and Mr. Prince's face clouded at the words. "I've come to offer my services to you."

Howard saw his answer before it was spoken. An unmistakable look of distress came into Mr. Prince's kindly face, and he was silent a moment before he said, lowering his voice, so that it would not be overheard by others in the room, "Mr. Paxton, I am sincerely sorry to have to tell you this; I have not the power to make a single exception to a rule, made by the proprietor of this paper, that no man who has ever worked on the Chronicle can ever be employed here. I will say frankly, that if it were possible to make an exception I would gladly make one in your case."

There was a touch of pity in his voice that was intolerable to Howard, and he rose quickly, saying, "I thank you. Good day," and left the room.

He was seized by a panic of fear when he reached the street. "Grace!" Besides his earnings, he had already used up half of their fortune of one thousand dollars he had brought from White River. He lashed himself pitilessly for his extravagance. He would at once give the remaining five hundred dollars of the money in bank to Grace, and before that was gone he would surely be earning enough to support her as she had been living. Would he? The doubt chilled his heart! He walked the streets for hours, cursing his stupidity in having made his first step in New York without advice; questioning, questioning, how to keep from Grace a knowledge of this reverse of fortune; striving, until his mind became numb, to fix upon a scheme of ready-selling work to tide his affairs along until he could make new connections; torturing himself with the thought of Grace, her beloved studies abandoned, her pleasant home given up, struggling with him in poverty, sweet-hearted and uncomplaining, of course, but for that very reason the greater reproach to him! He went to his room and tried to write—anything—but invention was dead. Then he packed his belongings and went out to search for a cheap room to move into, and finding one, engaged it, but when asked for a deposit of a week's rent, found that the dollar he had given Nora Day was the last money he had. "I will call tomorrow," he said, and walked away.

Mr. Faulkner was inclined to be amused at Mr. Carson's story of Paxton's rage and assault, when the angry managing editor went to the chief for sympathy. "But never mind Carson," he said, "just keep Paxton's bills down lower and lower until he feels the pinch, until he goes to bed hungry a few times and then he won't be so high-spirited about refusing to do that line of work. The Bannister store will keep until Paxton's hungry."

"I discharged him," Carson said in alarm.

"Discharged him?" cried the chief angrily. "Who told you to discharge him? I told you to roll him down until he was ready to do whatever work I wanted him to do. You damned fool! Don't you know that he's a first-class special writer? The Sunday editor tell's me that he has several times finished stories that Turnbull left unfinished, and that his work is rattling good stuff. He's the only man left on the paper who has any decent social connections in the city, and we mean not lose him until he's worn out those connections. I want that man back! Do you understand?"

"He won't come back," muttered Carson.

"Why?"

"Turnbull tells me that he was going, anyway, before I discharged him; and that he's the kind of man we couldn't starve into the work we want of him."

"Bah!" cried the proprietor. "I could have done it. See that you don't make another mistake like that, Carson. You're not the only man on the paper who wants the job you hold now."

Carson slunk out of the presence of the chief, glad to get off as lightly as he did, and the chief returned to the composition of an editorial. The work of his own hand and brain was printed in the Chronicle the next morning. It was a passionate appeal for the rights of the laboring men. It condemned scathingly the heartless employer of wage-earners who fails to share generously with his workmen the profits of their toil; pictured the nobleness of labor in tender and glowing colors; and hinted that if capital refused to grant the utmost demand for labor, that refusal was a justification for the use of force to compel compliance.

But the lot of the poor is not always as unhappy as the able editorial of Mr. Faulkner would have it appear. The little two-room home of Bessie and Nora Day, and smiling Harry, the sea-food man, was not unhappy that night. The rent was paid, and Nora brought home some meat and tea and bread and butter, to make such an unusually plentiful meal that happiness reigned at the family supper table, at least.

XIV:—IN SOCIETY.

Isaac Bunton's affairs seemed to prosper; he was an optimist in the stock market, and, "operating for a rise," as Wall street phrased it, was successful in a measure that gained for him considerable notoriety. But in the fall of the year, when Howard Paxton severed his connection with the Chronicle, although there was a stock market which rejoiced the "Bulls" generally, there were certain stocks which strangely failed to respond to the common upward tendency of prices, and they were the stocks in which Bunton was most interested. His dealings had been, as usual, based upon a close study of conditions, and those conditions favorably affected many shares, but seldom the ones he selected to speculate in. He was not an unsuspecting "Lamb;" and giving keen attention to a suspicion that an influence was at work upon the prices of shares he was known to favor, he was convinced that his suspicions were justified. He knew that there was a process practiced in the street known as "shaking out" the holdings of weak or undesirable operators; but he did not believe, for a time, that he was the operator aimed at in the depressing influence at work on his line of purchases. But when he made some experimental purchases and sales, so apparently that the whole street knew of them, they were so invariably followed by movements in the prices unfavorable to him that he was forced to the disquieting conclusion that he was the marked person. This disturbed him greatly knew that his dealings were not of sufficient magnitude to disturb the plans of any of the great powers in the street, and his uneasiness increased as he sought for a possible motive for these attacks on him. His guilty conscience answered the question. There could be but one reason for these assaults on his finances; to force him to dispose of the mining land he had so persistently refused to part with.

That subject was seldom out of his mind, sleeping or waking. A thousand times he had considered the possibility of the truth being discovered if he should take the risk, and boldly affix his signature as owner, to a deed of sale to the land. It would end his persecution in the Street; it would at once place him in command of capital to operate on a large scale; it would put him in friendly relation with a powerful interest; it would give him almost an assurance of success in the field to which his temperament and ambition led him. But?—his tortured imagination invariably dragged him, at the end of every such thought, to the scene of the wreck the night he followed Harry Lawton on the Valley railroad. He blamed himself for having made too slight an investigation of the charred and blackened effects found near Harry's body. He had too readily taken it for granted that the deed showing that Dr. Paxton had bought and paid for the mining land was in either the coat Harry wore, or the satchel he carried, and therefore destroyed. It was possible, he now thought, that Harry might have bought clothes that required another satchel; the deed may have been in that and that not destroyed; the body whose hand clung to the old satchel identified as Harry's might not have worn an overcoat, and Harry's coat, with the deed in its pocket, might have been found afterwards, scarcely injured, and be in existence now. Bunton recalled some of the mysteries of the wreck—a baby taken from a burning car, asleep, unhurt, its dainty clothing not even smoke-stained; a half-burned valise found to contain a bunch of unlighted matches. Thoughts of these strange things, all pointing to the possibility of the deed being still in existence, uninjured, and likely at any time to be discovered and come into publicity, racked his dreams, and harassed his waking hours.

He should have remained at the scene of the wreck until he had secured the deed, if it existed, or had proof of its destruction. Then he would say to himself—trying not to say it, but still saying it with awful, deliberate calmness—"But you did not intend to conceal the fact then, did you?" He would not give himself an answer; but would take up the possibility of discovery, should he give a new, false deed. He would go through a scene in court, he, on the witness stand, Lawyer Bannister cross-examining him. He rehearsed answers, even the voice and look with which he would give them.

Sometimes, for weeks, he would rid his mind of fear; laugh at the fantastic imaginings which had tormented him; then something—a newspaper story of a train wreck, with strange escapes, or a story of long lost articles being oddly found—would bring back the whole dismal flood of doubts and fears, until he wondered that he could keep from crying out his guilt to the world. During one such stress of conscience, he made up his mind that the only escape from his intolerable situation was the marriage of Daisy to young Worthington. He juggled with the thought of this plan until he believed that there would be no sin, legal or moral, in giving to his own daughter what he might not, with business deliberation and intention of profit, sell to another. He clung to the thought and hope that there might not be any necessity for a formal transfer of the property. Worthington, with his assurance that the land was "in the family," and certain never to be sold to a business rival, would go ahead with the iron combine, and not require that signature to a deed which would fix a crime on Isaac Bunton. There it last was a way out of his trouble. He though of consulting Mr. Bannister, but shrank from an interview which might arouse the lawyer's suspicions. He would now insist with Daisy upon what he had as yet only proposed, her marriage with Jack Worthington. He spoke to his wife about it. "Carrie," he said, "I've told you that Mr. Worthington favors his son's marriage with Daisy; why can't that be brought about?"

"Why?" she asked in reply, looking at him wearily. Her friendless life, her silent sorrow over the loss of her husband's companionship—his moody abstraction had killed their comradeship—her unspoken dread abut Daisy's wilful behavior had wrecked her happiness. But he did not know.

"I wonder you ask that, Carrie!" he said bitterly. "Here you are established in New York society, and happily so. Through whose influence? Mrs. Worthington's. Why not fix our place in society here, beyond any doubt, and finally, through this marriage?"

"Isaac," she said, and in so sad a voice that he looked at her sharply, and was annoyed to see tears in her eyes, "you are not deceived about our position here?"

"What do you mean?" he said, his voice sharpened by sudden suspicion.

"I mean," she said, "that we are not in society here, as it is called. We have not a friend here—I have not. You don't suppose that all this foolish business of going to balls and giving them, of going to dinners and giving them, is having anything to do with society here? There is a society here, as there is in every community, and a pleasant one, no doubt; but it is for those born here, those who have common interests grown up with a life-long friendship; for those who have intimate associations, traditions and purposes alike. That is what makes society here, as it does in White River—anywhere—there is no difference. We have nothing to do with that—cannot have. The women I have met who are worth knowing give me just so much recognition as they are required to by their husbands, to promote their husbands' interests. There is not much pretence about it. I understand it, and they make no effort to assume that it is otherwise. But what have I—have any women like me—to do with the plans, associations, friendships, that make the real society—nothing! The women who are not worth knowing give me just so much of their time and attention as they determine our entertainment to be worth. There is very little more pretence about them than the others. Neither class affords me or Daisy any society that is worth the trouble of securing. That is the place we occupy here; the price every other stranger equally 'in society' occupies, though they may pretend—but never believe—otherwise."

"Well, I declare, Carrie, you draw a doleful picture; though it costs enough to be a better one—to amount to something," her husband exclaimed.

"Yes, it amounts to something. It amounts to this: that I am so lonely without friendless that—oh, Isaac, can't we go home? Let us return to White River, where we are known and respected for what we are, where we have real friends, and where your business does not distract your mind from everything that used to make our home happy; where I have interests and occupations that never leave me so lonely that I seem to have lost both husband and child. Oh, my dear husband, may we not go home?" she cried.

"Carrie, Carrie, dear, I didn't know it was like that. I—I am very busy, I know, and affairs are not just right with me now; but all that will be straightened out soon; and then I'll have time to go around with you, and we'll see things, and do things together—I've always meant that. But, Carrie, I've not explained all that I should to you; this marriage will help me in my business. Worthington is the head of a powerful interest here, and with his son married to Daisy, I could,—naturally would go into the iron combine under very favorable conditions. What do you say about that?"

"What can I say, Isaac? Young Worthington pays some attention to Daisy but no more, I suppose, than he does to many other girls; no more, certainly, than other young men pay to Daisy. What do you wish me to do?"

"Well, that is a woman's business," he said, taking her hand and patting it—and feeling a knife thrust in his heart, seeing her flush with pleasure at his ac-

Fortune Telling

does not take into consideration the one essential to women's happiness—womanly health. There is many a woman whose future seems absolutely unclouded who is marked by her own condition for future disappointment and distress.

The woman who neglects her health is neglecting the very foundation of all good fortune. For without health love loses its lustre and gold is but dross.

Womanly health may be retained or regained by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss M. Fyfe, of Orilla, Simcoe Co., Ontario, "and two bottles of the 'Pleasant Pellets' as you advised for congestion of uterus, ovaries, and weakness, and can safely say that your medicine has been the means of restoring me to good health again, which I had not had for over three years, until taking your medicine. I thank you very much for your kind and prompt attention to my letter asking advice."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion by curing the breath.

tion. "You'll be clever about that, as you are about everything. Can't you bring them more together?"

"I'll do what I can. I want to see Daisy married, and settled down, Isaac," she continued after a pause, "Daisy's behavior troubles me. She has made acquaintances that I don't approve; men and women she doesn't invite here, and whom she can tell me nothing about except that they are 'jolly people,' who keep her from being bored to death here. I don't know how to keep her out of their company."

"By always going with her, of course," her husband replied.

"If I insist upon that she rebels, and threatens to take her rightful name, Mrs. Harry Lawton."

Isaac Bunton winced. "Doesn't she forget that man?" he cried.

"Forget him! She cherishes everything she has which was once his, as I would cherish what had been hers if she were dead. She loves his memory—it is the only thing she does love, I fear," the mother said, with a sigh.

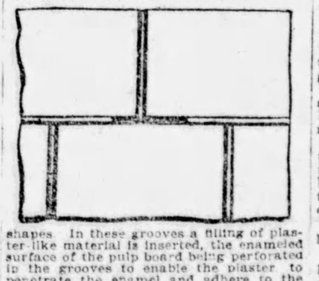
(To be Continued.)

Old Men and Women Do Bless Him.

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, send for home treatment. A free book is sent, telling what they say of the treatment. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Dept. V, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

In Imitation of Tiling.

No prettier effect can be had in the finishing of bath rooms, fireplaces, etc., than that of tiling, as even the ancients seem to have discovered in building their baths. Up to the present time, however, tiling has been somewhat of a rich man's luxury, as it is not cheap enough to be used promiscuously in an ordinary dwelling house, where wainscoting is made to take its place very largely. With the introduction of a new material, however, the wainscoting will be replaced by something which can hardly be told from the high priced tiling now in use in fine residences. This imitation tiling consists of an enameled pulp board, made up of a composition which takes an enamel finish of any desired color, and can be stamped and rolled into slabs of any desired size, with the grooves depressed at frequent intervals to imitate tiles of various sizes and



shapes. In these grooves a filling of plaster-like material is inserted, the enameled surface of the pulp board being perforated in the grooves to enable the plaster to penetrate the enamel and adhere to the underlying pulp. The board is not only cheaper to manufacture than the small tiles, but is much more convenient to handle. The enameled finish makes it impervious to water, and it can also be made fireproof by special treatment with chemicals, which is a necessity when the imitation tiling is to be used in connection with the fireplace. The pulp board is originally built up of a plurality of thin paper boards cemented together, being finally compressed and enameled on one surface, while the back is provided with staples by which the boards can be fastened in position.

OLD ENGLISH GAG.

The old English gag, many of which are still preserved in the museums, was an important instrument of justice in its day. From the accompanying illustration we may gain some idea of the cruelty with which sentences were carried out a century or more ago.

It is well known that the walls of torture chambers were made to project and recede in such a manner as to cause the

cries or groans of the tortured to be thrown back from wall to wall, that the sounds might not be heard without. In addition to this humane precaution gags were brought into use to prevent the victims from making any noise which might annoy their jailers. These gags were made of steel, with tie thee straps. The gag illustrated herewith bears the date of 16[illegible]

When the Lamps Are Out

ELIZABETH AYRES.

He had come to a point where life was as a dismal swamp, and, because he had that "all is over" feeling, he was going through a despair. He had decided when he awakened in the morning that he was a failure, and as it was Sunday, he lurked in solitude all day, feeling sick of himself and sorry for his wasted life that must forever hate itself for its waste, and wear itself out with self-reproach that it was naught.

With the coming of night—the day of the base, the guilty and the desolate—he went into the streets to walk, and everything of which he had been bereft gathered closer and closer in the shadows, spurring his depression with memories of the hopes that had faded and the ambitions that had died.

The people whom he met filled him with irritation because he thought he read content or self-satisfaction in their faces, and he turned aside from the streets where the life of the city centered. He wandered into darker ways, where the lights shone furtively, and where the history that was made was written blackly on the time-worn, tear-stained pages of the great book of sin and sorrow.

His highly strung nature led him to heights or dragged him down to depths of which the commonplace, phlegmatic soul has no conception. Tonight he was in depths to which there were no soundings, and he had not the will to look up and see the stars shining in the blue, above the abyss into which he had fallen. The nostalgia of things forever gone swept over him, and he went aimlessly on, lost in his woe, until a small figure slipped from a doorway and a hand caught his sleeve in its grasp.

"Say, ain't you off your beat?" he heard in a hoarse whisper.

He tried to shake his arm free, but the hand clung fast and the small figure kept by his side persistently.

"Say, I ain't had a t'ing to eat since yesterday, dat's straight," he heard the hoarse whisper saying. "Can't you dig up de price of a feed?"

They were passing through the wide circle of light spread by an electric light, and as the man looked down and the small figure looked up, there was mutual recognition.

"Gee whiz! you soitainly is de man I was lookin' for!" the boy exclaimed, dividing his face with a grin of pleasure. "Me old woman's got a grouch. Been a doin' weeps an' a t'rowing t'ings. Me, out in de wide, wide world wid de pit o' me stomach rubbin' me back bone to beat de band. I wuz on me way to find a guy wid money to t'row, when you fell in. I accepts your invite to a square feed dat runs from soup to nuts, or says pie to de finish," he wheedled.

Then, catching a glimpse of the drooping lines of the face above him, his tone changed. "You looks as if your lamps wuz out," he said shrewdly. "Has you got de Willies?"

The glimmer of a smile answered and encouraged him.

"Pie is de stuff for me, if you're broke, or maybe sandwiches," he insinuated, reverting to his former subject.

"We'll go get something to eat if you are hungry," his companion told him kindly, turning back to the streets where the lights were brighter and the world seemed nearer.

The two were old acquaintances. The man had come in frequent contact with the boy, and his quick wit and worldly wisdom, so early gained by poverty's children, had attracted his interest. The child learned to talk freely with his sympathetic listener, and his amusing philosophy was sometimes the wisdom of the sage. He was openly and unashamed a street gamin. He worked only when it suited his fancy, and, when in affluence, he spent his money with prodigal recklessness.

"I'm out of a job now," he remarked casually, stretching his legs in absurd imitation of the man's longer stride. "I've got a chanct for a job tomorrow, but I ain't dead sure about showing up," he confided. "Here's a point where I'd hand out a great feed." he said, stopping in front of a restaurant.

The place was empty, and the tonwaiter, aroused from his lethargy, was obsequiously attentive. He led them to a table where the boy was directed to order what he wanted.

"From soup to nuts?" he questioned doubtfully.

Reassured by a nod of assent, he gave an order that revealed he was one vast, palpitating appetite on legs. The man watching his guest's keen relish of the meal, began to feel his own hunger sharpen. The human companionship, the contact with one to whom the past was nothing and the future everything worked its spell. He shared the boy's food, ordering more by way of restitution, and, while they ate and talked together, his doleful vision brightened.

After they had finished, the boy sigh d a long sigh of content. "It was great," he stated simply, "it soitainly was all right."

When they were in the street again he proposed "side-stepping up de pike," meaning that he would enjoy a walk. He took a half-consumed cigarette from the tattered folds of his blouse and requested "a light."

"Have a smoke?" he invited cordially, handing back the burning match.

They proceeded in silence until the boy had finished his cigarette. "D s h re coffin nails is sure death," he remark d virtuously, flipping away the stump with the air of one who has renounced a weakness.

Finding that he must take the init a e if there was to be any conversation, he beguiled the way with words of wisdom.

"De Willies," he began, "is microb w'at grabs you by de collar an' t'rows you down. W'en dey's on top, dey get busy wid your think tank an' you're up against it right, dey don't do a t'ing to Me," he said, throwing out his hands, "up in de air all de time. Me old woman gets de Willie boys; de weepin' kind an' de scrappin' kind. Den I chases meself an' fergits to come back. You'se was close onto de we pin' Willie. Your lamps wuz out, an' you looked like you'd been run over by de ice wagon," he declared seriously.

The man's smile changed into a laug "What do you know about the Willies" he asked in a voice betraying his amusement.

The boy, too volatile to be held to on subject long, and satisfied with the result of his discourse, was not inclined to explain. Suddenly he stopped, and, laying his hand on his heart, struck an attitude of shocked surprise. A second later he was standing limp and seemingly unnerved.

"Gee!" he gasped, "I t'ought I seen me goil wid another guy!"

They had left the down town section of the city and had entered a region of homes where the trees grew thickly along the pavement and the fallen leaves formed a soft carpet underfoot.

"Me, on velvet," cried the boy, stepping mincingly.

Ahead of them on a corner, loomed the dark, massive outlines of a church whose lighted interior made pictures of the painted windows. The boy's quick eye caught the beauty of the coloring.

"Gee!" he exclaimed softly, "it's like dat act in de play, 'Alone in de Streets,' where Pawleen, de goil w'ats been havin' nothin' but trouble wid de villain, come chasin' in an' t'rows a fit on de couple steps. But de villain, he's onto her an' he chases in from de other pike an' hands her, 'Ha, ha! I have you in me power.'

"Pawleen ain't no such easy mark. She grabs a hat pin an' backs up ag'in th door. 'Stand back!' she hollers. 'Ste one foot on dis sacred spot an' heave shall avenge me wrongs!' Den her ha hair cuts loose an' she makes a stab fo him wid de hat pin, an' all de time de organ is a playin' soft stops an' some guy wid a pipe way up in G is tearin' off, 'Geerusalum, Gee-ru-sa-lum.' Maybe it wasn't great, well I don't think!"

The boy had mounted the church steps to enact the thrilling scene, and, at its close, he sank down as if exhausted. "Let's take a rest," he panted.

The man, falling in with his humor, joined him, and they sat in the shadow, listening to the clergyman's voice, rising and falling with the closing sentences of his sermon. A momentary hush followed the ending of his words. Then the organ notes rumbled low, swelling into thunder that finally trumpeted triumphantly, and burst into a mighty chorus of harmonious sound. It softened again, and above its volume of tone, soared high and sweet and clear the voice of a woman singing:

"Though thro' fiery trials thy pathway hath led,
I—I am thy God and will still give thee aid;
The flame shall not hurt thee; I only design
Thy dross to consume and thy gold to refine."

The man and the boy listened intently, absorbing the words of the hymn and the music. And as they listened the drooping lines of the man's face lifted, and the banquet of life regained its savor.

The boy, beat forward with his lean legs tucked under him and his hands clasping his knees, gazed at his companion with eyes big with the throb of the moment.

"Your lamps is lit," he whispered.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some one please tell me through The Blade all about farming barley? How much to sow per acre, time to sow, about the average yield of bushels per acre and prevailing price per bushel?—B., Delta, Pa.

Will some one please tell me how to make persimmon beer?—F., Marion, Ky.

Can anyone tell me how to keep worms and red bugs out of bee-hives?—T., South Boston, Va.

I respectfully ask that some Blade reader will tell how to make cheese?—B., Sunbury, O.

Is there not some way of keeping eggs for winter without liming them or using salt for packing? How would it do to exclude the air by some air-proof covering to the shell?—K., Benwood, Va.

I find it impossible to get rhubarb roots for planting. Can it be raised from seed and how should I proceed to raise it therefrom?—A., Richmond, Ind.

What is the nature of the disease called roup in fowls, and the method of cure?—M., Clarinda, Ia.

Have potato tops and the tops of root crops generally, any value as manure?—T., Cairo, Ill.

How can I rid a field of red sorrel?—A., Goshen, Ind.

Kicking Cows at Milking.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to B., of Parkersburg, W. Va., how to manage a kicking cow at milking time, I will reply as follows: Tie your cow in your stable with a short rope, or still better, in a stanchion if you secure them that way; then get a leather strap one or one and a half inches wide and three or four feet long, with a buckle on it; put this around the cow's hind legs just above the gambrel joint, and buckle tight enough so it will not drop below the joint. When the strap is properly adjusted it will exactly form the figure eight (8), being in a horizontal position instead of a perpendicular; the strap will cross itself between the cow's hind legs. As soon as she finds out she cannot kick she will stand as quietly as any cow in your fold for it is absolutely impossible for her to kick.—L., Palatine, Ill.

Editor Farmstead: Tell B., Parkersburg, W. Va., to make a noose on the end of a rope, loop the rope around the cow just in front of the udder, and draw it tolerably taut. The cow will stand and not kick.—L., Floyd Va.

Lampas in Horses

Editor Farmstead: I would like to ask, through your valuable paper, what will cure lampas in a horse. I have one that is very bad. Is it a disease that goes clear through a horse from the mouth and causes the animal to rub the root of its tail?—W., Letail, W. Va.

Lampas is a milk trouble and as a rule, calls for no treatment whatever. It is a swelling of the mucous membrane which covers the hard palate and produces a more or less prominent ridge immediately behind the upper incisors—the "cutting" teeth in front. An astringent wash of alum water is generally all that is needed. In a very few cases, the swelling is so great that the mucous membrane is caught between the front teeth when the horse attempts to eat. In such cases the parts should be scarified with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut deeply. Burning for lampas is cruel and always needless. It should never be permitted, because no results often follow.

Lampas is not a frequent disease. Sometimes stomatitis is mistaken for it. Stomatitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the inside of the mouth. Its symptoms are swelling of the mouth, which is hot and painful to the touch; there is a copious discharge of saliva; the mucous membrane is reddened, and in some cases there are vesicles or ulcers in the mouth. It is produced by irritating medicines, food, or other substances. The treatment is simple, soft feed alone being often all that is necessary. In severe cases, wash with a half-ounce of chlorate of potash, or of borax, or of alum, in a pint of water. Do not feed hay, straw or oats unless steamed or boiled.

Warts on Animals.

Editor Farmstead: I notice an inquiry asking how to take a wart off a mule. Here are two remedies I have tried and they are sure cures. Make a paste of wood soot out of the chimney and strong cider vinegar; apply several times with a soft brush. Another is to take a horse-hair and tie as close and as tight as can be next to the animal; then in two or three days tie another one on real tight. I took warts off a horse and cow in that way.—R., Rockwell City, Iowa.

To Grow Mane and Tail.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to C., of Hamman, Tenn., whose young horse has a slim mane and tail. The only thing I have ever found of value is ordinary vaseline, well rubbed into the roots of the hair, once or twice a week, for at least three months. It is excellent for oiling hoofs also. In point of fact, I don't see how a farmer can get along without it on hand all the time.—B., Rochester, N. Y.

To Kill Cockle Burs.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of cockle burs, about which there was a recent inquiry, sow the ground in the spring with small grain, and then, after harvest, plow the stubble under deep. Do this for two years in succession and you will kill them.—R., Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cement Floor for Cellar.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one inquired how to keep rats out of a cellar. Pound up limestone rock enough, from the size of a goose-egg down, to cover four inches deep all over the bottom. Make a mortar of Portland cement, one part to two parts of sand. Pour all over the bottom, on the rock. My uncle did that before the war and was not bothered by rats coming up from the bottom. This was rocked up all around close.—R., Welchton, La.

To Build a Cistern.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to an inquiry: Dig a hole eight or ten feet deep and six feet in diameter at the bottom. Wall up with small stone, about a four-inch wall. Build six feet high with stone and arch with brick. Lay the brick even on the insaue, putting the mortar thick on the outside. It should be about 12 or 20 inches at the top. Plaster the brick on both sides. To make a filter, build a partition of brick; lay the brick in mortar, but do not plaster the partition. The water will filter through. It should take a sack of cement and one of Portland to plaster the last coat. The cost will be about $18 or $20. It will hold about 40 barrels. Cover the bottom with stone.—T., Lamont, Mich.

Galloway Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the query of T., Horseheads, N. Y., concerning Galloway cattle, I will send the description as given in the "International Stock Book."

"These cattle are closely related to their neighbors, the Aberdeen-Angus breed. The polled cattle of Galloway and western coast of Scotland are pure bred from the fact that outside breeds have not been mixed with the native cattle. They are principally beef cattle, but the milk of Galloway cows is of considerable richness, although not of large quantity. As beef cattle they are very hardy, good feeders and produce a fine quality of flesh; of mild disposition and by many are considered the ideal beef cattle. They are straight and broad in the back; and nearly level from head to tail; ribs and body are round and full; legs short, with good bones; deep, broad-chest; head inclined to be heavy; eyes not prominent, and ears large and full; skin loose, medium thickness, and fine black hair."—E., Pomeroy, O.

That Sweet-and-Sour Apple.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Oct. 8 number of the Weekly Blade is an article about a sweet and sour apple, and a query as to how they are obtained. I have that kind of an apple and it is growing and pound sweet. They are obtained by budding. A bud of each kind is split, half of each put together, and then budded in the usual way. The apples will not all be alike. Some are all sour some have a sour part, sour and sweet, and yet some that are all sour and all sweet will grow on the same branch. This tree has been in bearing for at least 40 years.—C., Cortland, N. Y.

There was a controversy in the Farmstead column a year or two ago on this very point. It was then stated that the variety was produced in the way mentioned above; but this was doubted by some, and as we recall it, no one came forward to say that he had ever produced a sweet-and-sour apple by splitting buds. The editor does not believe it can be done. In the above letter, the writer does not say that, to his own positive knowledge, the variety is produced in that way. Can C., or any other reader clear this up?

Feeding Value of Wheat.

Wheat is seldom used for feeding stock, except when the price is unusually low or the grain becomes damaged. It contains a relatively large amount of muscle, blood, milk, and bone making properties, and is a more nearly balanced ration in itself than corn. On the whole it has proven about 10 per cent less efficient for fattening purposes than corn, but it is better suited for young and growing stock than corn.

To horses it should be fed whole. Experiments at the North Dakota station indicate that it is not desirable to feed it alone. Many of the grains pass through the alimentary tract unbroken, and it is difficult to keep the horses from getting "off feed." Wheat bran and shorts, on the other hand, proved about equal to oats for work horses and mules at the same station.

Experiments in Ohio show that wheat meal, while satisfactory for fattening steers, is not quite so effective for this purpose as corn meal. For dairy cows wheat meal and corn meal proved about equal in feeding value at the Maine station, while at the Ontario agricultural college a mixture of peas and barley proved more effective for milk production than wheat bran.

At the Michigan station it required about 8 per cent more wheat grain to produce a pound of gain with lambs than when corn was fed. Further experiments indicate, however, that whole wheat is as satisfactory a feeding stuff for sheep as oil meal or cotton seed meal.

With pigs the result of tests at four of the agricultural experiment stations show that wheat meal is about equal to corn meal for fattening purposes. A mixture of the two gave slightly better results than corn meal alone at the Wisconsin station.

Sheaf wheat fed to pigs at the Oregon station proved unsatisfactory for fattening purposes, and is not to be recommended. Wheat bran proved only about half as valuable as middlings at the Maine station.

Ordinarily it will be much cheaper to grow corn for feeding than wheat. All shrunken and slightly damaged wheat grain, however, should be used for stock feeding. The fact that it does not bring the highest price in the market is no indication whatever that it may not be equally as valuable as the highest priced wheat for stock feeding. Stock feeders should take note of this point and where damaged wheat is offered at a low price it can be profitably used for feeding.

A few precautions need to be observed in the feeding of wheat. In mastication wheat grain and flour form a pasty mass which adheres to the gums of animals. This can easily be prevented by feeding it with some other material, like bran, shorts or oats.

Making Bluegrass Lawns.

The usual experience is that the seed germinates well and a fine stand is secured. When the weather becomes hot much of the bluegrass turns brown and dies and crab-grass and weeds fill in the spaces. Usually isolated bunches of bluegrass survive and seem to withstand all sorts of unfavorable conditions. The usual custom of keeping the grass and weeds cut short prevents the bluegrass from spreading. It is in these small bunches of bluegrass which survive that the hope of the lawnmaker lies.

Many cases have been observed in which the bluegrass was allowed to mature seed which was then cut and scattered over thin spots. By keeping this up through several years nearly perfect stands of bluegrass have been secured. The rainfall during the last 14 months has been quite heavy and conditions have thus been favorable to the growth of bluegrass, but lawns that were set by this method went through the exceptionally hot and dry season of 1901 without serious injury.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Union Square, New York:

C. A. Higgins and Charles A. Keeler have prepared a book of practical information, telling all that people contemplating a Californian trip can possibly want to know about the journey. The book supplies practical information regarding prices, side trips, etc.

The quatrains of an Arabian, Abu'l-Ala, who lived in the latter part of the tenth and the first half of the eleventh centuries, have recently been translated into English for the first time by Ameen F. Rihani, a native of Syria. The verses are prefaced with a sketch of the rediscovered poet.

The Torch, by Dr. Herbert Hopkins, is a novel of university life, well constructed and vigorously told. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

The Promotion of the Admiral is a book of knockabout tales of the sea by Morley Roberts. L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer street, Boston.

The Red Poocher, by Seumas McManus, is a clever Irish story. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

My Own Story is the title of a charmingly written volume devoted to the autobiography of John Townsend Trowbridge. It is profusely illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The Mills of Man, by Phillip Payne, is a novel which gives an inside view of Illinois politics, centering the interest, however, upon the great city of Chicago. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

Iskander, by Marshall Monroe Kirkman, is a historical novel, dealing with the youth of Alexander the Great. World Railway Publishing Co., Chicago.

The Black Chanter is a collection of weird Highland Scotch stories by Nimmo Christie. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York.

A new edition of Rufus King's history of Ohio, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, in a series of books called the American Commonwealths, has just been issued with a supplementary chapter dealing with the history of Ohio since the civil war.

In Old Plantation Days is the work of Paul Laurence Dunbar and is published by Dodd

Question Bureau

LES.—1.—Your real name and post-address must be on the sheet with question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about reliability of any person or firm or will any-one you can buy anything of; nor will he say anything in this way. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest, and will not answer any questions requiring prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Illinois Soldiers.

Editor Question Bureau:—You are mistaken about Illinois soldiers having a vote in 1864. I was in Marietta, Ga., looking after a wounded son, when the soldiers from other states gave their votes and no Illinois soldier voted. Our boys were indignant, and the officers said, "We must do our best to give Illinois soldiers furloughs—as many as we possibly can." Our legislature was Democratic, and prohibited the soldiers voting in the field. Still, they claimed that more Democrats went to war than Republicans. —O. F. R., Marengo, Ill.

D. T., Middle River, Iowa, sends us a letter making the same correction.

Cannot be Multiplied.

Please inform us whether two concrete numbers can be multiplied together. For example, will feet multiplied by feet give square feet?—M. W., Trenton, Mo.

Certainly not. Two boys multiplied by four apples would give what? Eight boys, or eight apples? Nor can you multiply feet by feet, of course. If a floor is 10 feet long and 8 feet wide, it contains 80 square feet; but you do not multiply 10 feet by 8 feet. The process is this: If the floor is 10 feet long, a strip of it, one foot wide, will contain 10 square feet. Multiply the number of square feet in this strip by the number of strips, and you have 80 square feet. The multiplier must be an abstract number always.

Columbus' Five Burials.

C. W. J., El Dorado, Ill.: The remains of Columbus, the discoverer of America, were buried at Valladolid, Spaid. In 1536 they were taken to Santo Domingo, Hayti, and interred in the cathedral. In 1796 they were removed to the cathedral in Havana. Just before the Spaniards evacuated Cuba, in 1899, they were removed to Spain. Our impression is they are now at Seville, but we may be mistaken.

Rulers of Europe.

Will you please name for me through the Question Bureau all the rulers of Europe, and the countries they rule?—C. M. S., Salisbury, Pa.

The following list gives the independent countries and rulers of Europe:

Austria-Hungary—Emperor Francis Joseph.
Belgium—King Leopold II.
Bulgaria—Prince Ferdinand.
Denmark—King Christian IX.
France—President Emile Loubet.
Germany—Emperor William II.
Great Britain—King Edward VII.
Greece—King George I.
Italy—King Victor Emmanuel II.
Luxembourg—Grand Duke Adolphus.
Monaco—Prince Albert.
Montenegro—Prince Nicholas.
Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina.
Portugal—King Carlos.
Roumania—King Charles.
Russia—Czar Nicholas II.
Servia—King Peter.
Spain—King Alfonso XIII.
Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II.
Switzerland—President A. Deucher.
Turkey—Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

Another Popular Error.

I have been told that during the hour of three o'clock in the morning a person, while asleep, is nearer death than during any period of the night. Also that more deaths occur at this hour of the morning than any other. If this be true, would the same occur should one be awake?"—C. S. M., Idell, N. J.

The statement is not true, though we have reason to think it is believed by many people. But belief in a thing don't make it true, of course. Death is, in general, due to exhaustion of the vital powers. This may come at any hour of the day. There is no time of day in which a majority of deaths take place. We submitted your question to several of the leading physicians of Toledo, and all agree in the above statement. But one of those consulted had ever heard of the belief that more deaths occur about 3 a. m., and he then had in his earlier years when he was practicing in a country village, before he came to Toledo. There is no one time of the day that a man is nearer death than another.

District of Columbia.

Can the District of Columbia ever become a state? Why was it so called, and what is the origin of the word Columbia? The geography says it is ten miles square; how many acres does it contain? What is its present population?—M. J. M., Hanover, Va.

As to the first part of the question, the constitution itself answers it. In Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17, the constitution empowers Congress "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States."

That grant of exclusive power to Congress precludes the idea that the District of Columbia might ever become a state, Congress is, by the constitution, vested with full and exclusive power to legislate over it; therefore there could not be a state government, with an elective legislature.

The District was first ten miles square. Maryland ceded that part lying on her side of the Potomac river, and Virginia that part on her side. In July 1846, the latter was ceded back to Virginia. It now consists only of the part ceded by Maryland. Its area is 70 square miles. As there are 640 acres to a square mile, it contains 44,800 acres. Its population by the census of 1900 was 278,718. The name Columbia is a poetical name for America, derived from the name of its discoverer, Columbus.

Another Big Puff Ball.

Apropos of the big puff-ball found near Toledo, a picture of which was given in The Blade some weks ago, S. S. O., Kiester, Minn., sends an item concerning one he found in that vicinity. It measured over five feet in circumference, and weighed twenty pounds.

The Tariff Question.

What was the origin and what the exact application of the tariff? What is meant by tariff for protection and free trade? Why do the Democrats oppose tariff for protection?—C. A. W., Little Birch, W. Va.

It costs very large sums of money to pay the expenses of the national government, which are entirely distinct from those of the states. How shall that money be raised? When the constitution went into effect, and the First Congress met, this question came up. There were two ways open: First to put a tax on goods imported into the United States; second, to impose a tax upon the people. There was no division of opinion among the fathers of the republic. They agreed that it was better to tax imports, and to leave taxation of property to the states, to raise money for state, county and city purposes.

All nations raise a large part of their revenue by taxing imports. The United States is not alone in that. A tax on an imported article is a duty; a list of duties is a tariff. The United States needs something like $500,000,000 a year for expenses. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, we raised it in this way: From customs duties (that is, by the tariff), 254 millions; internal revenue taxes on tobacco and liquor manufacturing and selling, 271 millions; sales of public lands, nearly three millions. Now, if we had free trade we would have to raise about 250 millions a year in some other way; and the only way would be to increase the taxes of the people by that much, on their lands and property.

Great Britain is a free trade country. That is, nearly all articles are admitted free of duty. She puts duties on a small number of articles only. Hence she has a burdensome income tax, and other taxes, which our people do not have, to raise money to meet her expenses. Mr. Chamberlain is now carrying on a campaign to abolish free trade and adopt a protective tariff.

A protective tariff is one levied to raise revenue for the expenses of the government, but laid in such a way as to protect our farmers and manufacturers from foreign competition. It levies a tax on the importation of articles of kinds which we grow or produce or manufacture, and admits free of duty those things we do not or can not produce. Thus, grain or hay or lumber or iron, produced in Canada or any other foreign country, has to pay a duty; but coffee and tea, and such things pay no duty, because they can not be produced in the United States.

The Democratic opposition to a protective tariff arose out of jealousies among the states, away back more than 80 years ago. New England was then the only manufacturing section, and the cry was that New England was directly profited by the tariff, while the South was injured, because she had then no manufactures. The battle over the question of a "tariff for protection" and a "tariff for revenue only" has been waged many times. Every time the protective feature was abandoned it brought hard times and low wages, as was the case with the Wilson tariff act of 1893; and every time protection was taken up again, prosperity came, as it did under the Dingley tariff law, enacted in 1897.

Please send but one question at a time; that is, make your questions all parts of one topic. Read the rules above.

Australia.

Did the Sakyas of the sixth century B. C. have any knowledge of the existence of Australia? If not, where were the four continents that Mora promised to give the universal kingdom of to Gautama?—D. S., Smithville, Pa.

Australia was not known to anyone in Europe or Asia until the sixteenth century. Remember, we know the writings of India only in translations, and the probability is that the word "continents" is not a correct rendering of the original. It probably meant "separate lands," and not what we understand by a continent.

Circle of the Rainbow.

What causes the rainbow to be circular or slightly oval in form?—W. I. R., Brookville, Pa.

It is never slightly oval, but always either a circle or a segment of a true circle. At waterfalls, entire circles are often seen, when the sun is in the proper position. This is often the case at Niagara.

No two persons see the same rainbow. Every drop of the falling rain refracts the light, but the observer sees the rays which, by refraction and reflection, reaches his eye. The distance between the observer and the falling drops of rain determines the diameter of the circle, or part of a circle, he sees. The nearer he is, the smaller the bow, and he is always on a direct line with the center of that circle. Another observer, only a few feet away, is the center of a rainbow circle likewise; and thus the two do not see the same rainbow at all. Every one sees a different bow.

The Moon.

We are told by scientists that the moon is a barren rock and that there is neither air nor water on its surface. How can these two ideas antagonistic from a scientific standpoint? That is, if the moon is a barren rock, would not the rays of the sun falling vertically upon the same point on its surface for a week at a time, create an atmosphere? If there is no atmosphere, does it not prove that the moon's surface is of such a texture that the sun's heat is absorbed by it?—L. W. Z., Michigan City, Ind.

In the Bureau of The Blade of Oct. 6, we gave the reasons why scientific men believe neither air nor water are on the moon. We can not understand why you think the heat of the sun on the moon's surface would create an atmosphere. That the moon's surface absorbs the most of the heat that falls on it from the sun seems evident, as only a minute fraction of it is reflected. This has been proved by the bolometer. What would the atmosphere be created from? If there were water in the crevices of the rocks, the heat might vaporize it; but there is no evidence of water on the moon. Read the article referred to above. As to the substance of the moon, it is in all probability the same as that of the earth. Its surface is presumably rock, and much of it volcanic, the same as the lava beds on the earth.

The Big Trees.

J. A. T., Glencoe, Cal., kindly sends us facts about the big trees of California by way of correction of some statement printed in The Blade some time back—we do not recall what. The Mammoth Grove, in Calaveras county, is in a small valley near the head waters of the San Antonia river. The grove contains ten trees each 30 feet in diameter, and over seventy that are between fifteen and thirty feet. Hittell, in his "Resources of California," says: "One of the trees, which is down—The Father of the Forest—must have been four hundred and fifty feet high and forty feet in diameter." In 1853, one of the largest, ninety-two feet in circumference and over three hundred feet high, was cut down. Five men worked twenty-five days in felling it, using large augers. The stump of this tree has been smoothed off and now easily accommodates thirty-two dancers. Theatrical performances have been held on it, and in 1858 a newspaper—"The Big Tree Bulletin"—was printed there. Near the stump lies a section of the trunk; this is twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty feet long; beyond lies the immense trunk as it fell, measuring three hundred and two feet from the base to its extremity. Upon this was situated a barroom and ten pin alley, stretching along its upper surface for a distance of eighty-one feet, affording ample space for two alley-beds side by side.

But the trees that outcap them all are in the South Park Grove, six miles south of the Calaveras. Here there are 1,380 of these botanical giants. One, the "New York," is 104 feet in circumference, and the "Ohio" is 103 feet. In the "Pioneer Refuge" 16 head of cattle took shelter during a heavy snowstorm. The "Grand Hotel" is estimated to comfortably hold 40 people. Here, too, is the famous "Smith's Cabin," where an old trapper made the charred hollow of this burnt-out tree his lonely home for three years. This cabin was 21 feet by 16, and was to him a bedroom, sittingroom, kitchen, and sometimes, during stormy weather, a stable for his horse.

W. M. Thackeray.

Please give a sketch of the life of W. M. Thackeray.—H. B., Theressa, Fla.

William Makepeace Thackeray, novelist and satirist, was born in Calcutta, India, of English parents, of course, in 1811, died in 1863. His father, an officer in the civil service of the East India company, died when the son was a child, and when about seven he was taken to England. He always retained a vivid recollection of his Indian life, however, and truths and reminiscences of Anglo-Indian life often occur in his novels. He was sent to the Charter house school, from which he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, but left before taking his degree. When he came of age he inherited property worth about $100,000, and went abroad, with the idea of making art his profession. For several years he pursued his studies and travels in Germany, France and Italy. He then decided that literature was his proper vocation. The loss of most of his property by unlucky speculations compelled him to rely on his pen for support. He returned to England when about 25, and began his literary career, writing articles for the London Times and other journals. He then became a regular contributor to Fraser's magazine, in which was published many of his sketches. His first book was the Paris Sketch Book, followed by the Irish Sketch Book and an account of a voyage to the east, called From Cornhill to Cairo. Next he joined the staff of Punch, when that journal was established in 1841, in which appeared his Book of Snobs, Prize Novelists, Jeames's Diary, etc. His first great novel was Vanity Fair, written 1846-48, and it gave him place among the great novelists of the Victorian era. His other novels followed in succession. He also wrote numerous minor books, a series of Christmas books, and in 1851-52 he lectured to large audiences in England and America. These lectures were later printed in book form. In 1860 the Cornhill magazine was commenced under his editorship, and in that Lovel the Widower and The Adventures of Philip were published. His domestic happiness was marred by the insanity of his wife, brought on by illness, many years before his death.

The Alaskan Boundary.

Why this controversy in regard to the Alaskan boundary? If I mistake not, we bought it, bounded by longitude and latitude. How can there be a dispute about it?—A. B. R., Welchton, La.

You are mistaken about the entire boundary being located by lines of longitude and latitude. The boundary from Mt. St. Elias to the Arctic is along a specified meridian of longitude; the southern boundary is a certain parallel of latitude, but the line from this southern boundary of 49 degrees 40 minutes north latitude to Mt. St. Elias is not, and could not be, from the nature of the case. Look at the map of Alaska and you will see that it could not.

That portion of the country was very little known in 1825, when the treaty between Russia and Great Britain was made. So this portion of the boundary was made to run along the crest of the mountain chain, with the proviso that wherever this crest is more than ten marine leagues from the coast, then the boundary line shall be a line ten marine leagues inland from the coast, parallel to the windings or sinuosities of the coast. We bought Alaska from Russia, without any further definition of the boundaries, other than were contained in that treaty.

The mountain crests are more than ten marine leagues (30 geographic miles) inland. Hence the boundary must run that distance from the coast, following its windings. There never was any quarrel over the line until after the discovery of gold in the Klondike, which is in British territory. Then the Canadians set up the contention that by "the coast" was meant the main line of shore. There are many ponds or deep inlets in that region. Canada claims that "the coast line" does not follow these deep, narrow inlets, but goes from headland to headland at their mouths. This would give her a seaport at the head of Lynn canal, one of the largest of these inlets, while the American interpretation gives her no seaport at all. It is this question which the boundary commission met to decide.

Monte Carlo.

Will you kindly state which, in your opinion, is the greatest gambling place, Monte Carlo or Pacific City, and on which account tourists would be the more likely to bet on roulette?—A. L., Brook Valley, N. J.

Undoubtedly tourists would be the more likely to gamble at Monte Carlo, as the gambling there is public, than at Paris, where it is private, and under the ban of the law, as is the case in the United States.

Monte Carlo is the great public gambling resort of Europe. It is in Monaco, a small principality on the Mediterranean, encircled by that sea and by the French province of Alpes Maritimes. It consists mainly of a rocky promontory on which the capital is built, and a small strip of coast. Its area is 8 square miles. The Casino is at Monte Carlo, and is built on land leased from the Prince of Monaco till 1913. It belongs to a joint stock company, and the number of visitors (most of whom try their luck at gaming tables) is 400,000 each year.

London and New York.

Which is the larger, the city of New York or London? And when was Brooklyn and New York joined to make one city?—O. K., Grand Forks, B. C.

London is the largest city in the world. By the census of 1901, its population was 4,536,063. Counting the population in the city and of the police districts adjoining it, the total is 6,580,616.

The population of Greater New York, in 1900, was 3,437,202. The act creating Greater New York took effect January 1, 1899. Its boundaries include far more than New York city proper, and Brooklyn, as you seem to think, is not the question. It embraces five boroughs; Manhattan, being the island portion of the original city; Bronx, all of the mainland portion north and east of the Harlem river; Queens, containing the county of that name, on Long Island, east of Brooklyn; and Richmond, embracing all of Staten Island. New York's corporate limits are 34 miles in greatest length and 24 miles in greatest breadth.

Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Please give a history of the building of the leaning tower of Pisa. In what year was it built, and was it originally perpendicular or built leaning, as it now stands? What are the dimensions of the tower and for what purpose it it used?—A. T. B., Central City, Iowa.

In Italy, the bells of the great cathedrals are not placed in the cathedral itself, but in a separate tower, often some distance from the structure. Such a tower is called a campanile, from the Italian word campana, a bell; that is a bell tower. The campanile of the Cathedral of Pisa is the "leaning tower," it is used for the bells. It was begun in the year 1174. It is 179 feet high, cylindrical in form, and 50 feet in diameter. The summit is reached by 330 steps, and is 13 feet out of the perpendicular. The seven bells at the top, the largest weighing 12,000 pounds, are so placed as to counteract, by their gravity, the leaning of the tower. It was intended to be perpendicular, but the foundation yielded on one side while it was in course of construction, and the leaning was guarded against by extra braces, and by an adaptation of the stone in the highest portion.

Miscellaneous.

M. L. C., Modesto, Cal.: It is unknown to us.

J. W. F., Fremont, Neb.: We do not know the poem.

G. W. J., Drain, Ore.: We have not a copy of that law.

J. W. L., Canon City, Colo.: We do not know the name of the manufacturer.

C. H. W., Pierpont, O.: That is a question that only a court can decide authoritatively.

L. J., Jordan, Wyo.: We do not know. Probably a druggist could obtain the information for you.

T. J. E., Sidney, O.: When jumping, the men toe a mark. The measure is from that mark to the heel at the end of the jump.

A. N. S., Westfield, Pa.: Probably your congressman would be able to obtain the information from the bureau of internal revenue.

H. P., Abingdon, Ill.: The vote of Ohio for governor in 1863 was: John Brough, Republican, 288,526; C. L. Vallandigham, Democrat, 187,728.

B. J., Vandalia, Mich.: The price of old books such as a Bible of 1539, depends on the scarcity of that particular edition. Consult some New York dealer in old books. We have not the address of any.

F. B. L., Fairhaven, Wash.: We hardly think it worth the space. There is a large number of people feel just like the article in the New York paper, and discussion will only stir up opposition to any extension of the pension system.

G. H. W., Wetona, Pa.: Such a question cannot be settled by discussion, but only by an experiment. Attach two dynonometers, one to each horse's single tree and each will record the pull made by the animal. That is the only way to decide.

K. Z., Newark, O.: The only bird dealer here says that the facility with which parrots learn to talk does not depend on the variety so much as the training. Color of feathers, or tongue, or crossness of temper have nothing to do with the ability to talk.

S. S., Rome, Ind.: We do not know whether the old Lincoln cabin near Little Pigeon creek, Indiana, is still standing. Nancy Hanks Lincoln died and was buried there, and a monument was erected a few years ago over her grave. There were two other Lincoln homes—one in Macon county, Illinois, and one in Coles county, Illinois, where the elder Lincoln died.

E. L., Thorndyke, O.: Back in the early half of the nineteenth century there was a scarcity of small coins in Canada, and the Bank of Montreal issued copper tokens of one penny and one-half penny. Yours is one of these. The province of Quebec, in which Montreal is, was then called Lower Canada, and "Province du Bas Canada" is French for "Province of Lower Canada." "Concordia" is Latin for harmony, agreement; "salus" is Latin for health, peace and indirectly means prosperity.

C. H. C., Blaine, W. Va.: The points of etiquette about which you ask are determined entirely by circumstances. If a gentleman is a guest of the lady and accompanies her to a church with which he is not familiar, she precedes him to her pew, and the reverse if the conditions are opposite. If both are familiar with the church, or both are strangers, the gentleman precedes the lady. At a public meeting or entertainment, the gentleman goes first to find the seat. At a narrow place on the street, and, in general, the lady has precedence, as a courtesy due her. The same is true of boarding a car.

Dr. Shoop's

Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer. For years I searched everywhere to find a specific for Rheumatism. For nearly 20 years I worked to this end. At last, in Germany, my search was rewarded. I found a potent chemical that did not disappoint me as other Rheumatic prescriptions had disappointed physicians everywhere.

I do not mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure can turn bony joints into flesh again. That is impossible. But it will drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and that is the end of Rheumatism. I know this so well that I will furnish for a full month my Rheumatic Cure on trial. I do not care a cent within a month. It would be unreasonable to expect that. But most cases will yield within 30 days. This trial treatment will convince you that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure is a power against Rheumatism—a potent force against disease, that is irresistible.

My offer is made to convince you of my faith. My faith is best the outcome of experience—of actual knowledge. I KNOW what it can do. And I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism. I will then arrange with a druggist in your vicinity, so that you can secure six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to have the best. You may take it a full month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails, the loss is mine and mine alone. It will be left entirely to you. I mean that exactly. If you say the trial is not satisfactory I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, for it is dangerous to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met, and in all of my experience, in all of my 2,500 trials, I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the book. Try my remedy for a month, for it can't harm you anyway. If it fails the loss is mine.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 5 S, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases not chronic are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THE LADDER OF AUGUSTINE.

Saint Augustine! well hast thou said
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame!

All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

The low desire, the base design,
That makes another's virtues less;
The revel of the ruddy wine
And all occasions of excess;

The longing for ignoble things;
The strife for triumph more than truth;
The hardening of the heart that brings
Irreverance for the dreams of youth;

All thought of ill; all evil deeds
That have their root in thoughts of ill;
Whatever hinders or impedes
The action of the nobler will—

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
The right of eminent domain.

We have not wings, we cannot soar;
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time.

The mighty pyramids of stone
That wedge-like cleave the desert airs,
When nearer seen and better known
Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

The distant mountains that uprear
Their solid bastions to the skies,
Are crossed by pathways, that appear
As we to higher levels rise.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Standing on what too long we bore
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes
We may discern—unseen before—
A path to higher destines.

Nor deem the irrevocable Past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If, rising on its wrecks, at last
To something nobler we attain.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

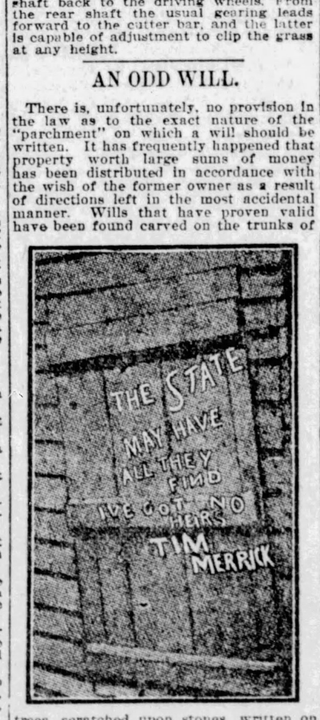
CYCLE LAWN MOWER.

It is a shame that the boy can't be left alone to enjoy riding his bicycle for pleasure, instead of compelling him to drive the wheel about the lawn and cut the grass meanwhile. Hereafter when John or George ask papa or mamma to allow them to go out for a bicycle ride they may expect an answer something like

this: "Certainly; go and ride the cycle mower. The grass on the lawn needs cutting." However, since the inventor is always looking for a chance to put to some good use that which he considers is going to waste, this machine was to be expected as one of the results, though in this case about the only thing which could be said to be going to waste was the small amount of power the boy exerted in pushing the wheel. It is probable that very little power will be wasted on this machine, for it seems to us that the grass will have to be very short or the mower geared extremely low in order not to tire the boy out before the mowing is fairly begun. The mower is constructed on practically the same lines as the large machines in use on the farm, with a chain running from a wheel on the crank shaft back to the driving wheels. From the rear shaft the usual gearing leads forward to the cutters and the latter is capable of adjustment to clip the grass at any height.

AN ODD WILL.

There is, unfortunately, no provision in the law as to the exact nature of the "parchment" on which a will should be written. It has frequently happened that property worth large sums of money has been distributed in accordance with the wish of the former owner as a result of directions left in the most accidental manner. Wills that have proven valid have been found carved on the trunks of



trees, scratched upon stones, written on the soles of shoes.

One of the most remarkable of these freak wills was that scrawled on the door of a miner's shanty in British Columbia. The accompanying illustration gives the entire will, which, with the signature, comprised only fourteen words. Tim Merrick, who willed his estate in this highly original manner, was a miner living near the town of Golden. Since his coming to the district, in 1863, he has worked steadily, and, it was supposed, with great success.

One day, in 1886, he was found by one of the mounted police lying dead in his little cabin. The place was searched for papers, but none of any special value were found. Merrick's will was discovered, however, written with chalk on the door of the cottage. It read: "The state may have what they find. I've got no heirs."

The authorities made a hasty investigation of the premises, but without discovering anything, and the search, so far as they were concerned, was abandoned.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I. T. Clary, chief master-at-rams on the United States battleship Nevada, with service stripes on his arms denoting 28 years of naval service, recently completed his one hundredth trip around the world.

A collection of paintings, valued at more than $50,000, and a collection of trinkets and souvenirs gathered during a two years' sojourn in the far east, were destroyed recently by a fire in the studio of J. Ambrose Prichard, an artist of Boston.

C. H. C., Blaine, W. Va.: The points of etiquette about which you ask are determined entirely by circumstances. If a gentleman is a guest of the lady and accompanies her to a church with which he is not familiar, she precedes him to her pew, and the reverse if the conditions are opposite. If both are familiar with the church, or both are strangers, the gentleman precedes the lady. At a public meeting or entertainment, the gentleman goes first to find the seat. At a narrow place on the street, and, in general, the lady has precedence, as a courtesy due her. The same is true of boarding a car.

Major-Gen. Henry Corbin, whose transfer to the command of the department of the east has been announced from Washington, is as much at home in New York as he is in Washington. He has numerous relatives and admirers among well-known residents of Gotham. During his former residence on Governor's Island he was much in request for dinners and other social affairs, and Governor's Island became more of a social rendezvous than the famous station had been in many years.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

A GREAT SIN BLOTTED OUT

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 25 Is "David's Joy Over Forgiveness.' Ps. 32.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A king had become a criminal; he had later confessed his crime and his sin and had been completely forgiven. The offense had been blotted out, as a child erases a defective sum from his slate. Now, we behold the joy of this royal transgressor in the consciousness of forgiveness. As his penitence was poured forth in the 51st Psalm, which was studied in Sunday school last Sunday, so David's joy over forgiveness is the theme of the 32d Psalm.

Where Can Joy Be Found?

The Psalm opens with a shout of jubilation:

"Blessed (happy) is the man whose transgression is forgiven,
Whose sin is covered."

If one were to search Philadelphia, or Chicago, or New York, today for the greatest evidences of happiness, as expressed in the human countenance, where would he find it? Would it be among the moneyed kings of the stock market? Would it be on the fashionable promenade or driveway, where society takes its afternoon outing? Would it be in the great stores, where men and women congregate amid the wealth of merchandise? Would it be in the liquor saloons, or gambling houses? All these questions are answered in the asking. The most beaming, radiant faces I have ever seen belonged to companies of redeemed men and women in the rescue missions of great cities; who, as they labored to lift their fellows out of the pit in which they themselves had once been, showed the happiness which springs from a consciousness of forgiven sin. There is not other joy like this; to have endured the gall of shamefulness, and then to know that it has been pardoned by divine mercy is a vital experience in happiness which only a David could put into words.

A King's Best Treasure.

Temporal good fortune had come to King David in abundance, but it had evoked no such psalm as this one. It is not in the power of things to bestow such joy. This sprang from an intense spiritual experience, in which the depths of the king's nature had been sounded. Just as sin nourished in his heart had been unspeakable torment, so now the full coming of that sin had brought pardon and an exuberance of happiness, which set the forgiven penitent to singing and shouting. He was on a new standing before God; his past was blotted out; in his spirit there was no longer any guile; he was a new creature altogether.

All who have felt the burning, scorching power of sin, who, however respectable outwardly, have borne about with them hearts that were inward fires, can enter into the spirit of David's jubilation. And who is outside of this classification? None but the searcher of hearts knows which is the greater transgressor against God, one who yields, under temptation such as no other can measure, to a base and open sin, or the self-righteous and unpitiful one who has never met the temptation of his brother and whose self-conscious and self-esteeming purity freezes charity from his heart.

Happy Behind Bars.

Crime and sin are two things. One may conceive of a crime that is not a sin, while countless sins are not recognized as crimes on the statute books of the land. An offender may be pardoned by man and still go unpardoned of God. On the other hand, the sweetness of God's forgiveness may be enjoyed while the hand of human punishment is still heavy upon the offender.

Once, after a gospel meeting in the Tennessee state penitentiary, I asked a young man of singularly serene and happy countenance how long he had yet to serve. "For life," was the reply. "Then you are a Christian," said I, knowing that only God could give happiness to a man in such a lot. My surmise was right and the convict proceeded to tell me of the peace and joy which were his in the consciousness that God has forgiven him. His spirit was no longer a prisoner to sin, so what mattered the stripes he wore, and the steel bars and stone walls that surrounded him?

A Path to Peace.

"When I kept silence my bones wasted away
Through my groaning all the day long.
For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me;
My moisture was changed as with the drouth of summer.
I acknowledged my sin unto thee,
And mine iniquity did I not hide;
I said, I will confess my transgression unto Jehovah;
And thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin."

This is a graphic description of David's spiritual agony, and the remedy for it. When he kept silence his sin was ever before him as a horror like the blood on Lady Macbeth's hands. But he found, in the words of a later scripture writer, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

Confession opens the gates to communion. Peace is born of pardon. The soul that comes from sin to God finds a hiding-place, where neither the floods of remorse nor the arrows of scornful men can reach. As the storm-beaten, battle scarred Oregon found peace and a smooth harbor at the navy yard, after her adventurous experiences during the Spanish war, so the human soul, after sin's buffetings and conflicts, finds a safe and peaceful haven in the forgiveness of God.

It is with the best reasons in the world that David calls upon all the host of those who know themselves forgiven, to "Be glad in Jehovah, and rejoice, ye righteous;
And shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart."

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit

Mrs. M. Hall, 2032 Eleventh Street, Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to anyone enclosing stamped envelope.

A FOUR-LEGGED DUCK.

A duck with four perfectly formed legs has been hatched recently in England. Despite its grotesque appearance it is enjoying good health and will probably live to start a new race of quadruped ducks. Unlike many monstrosities of its kind it has every appearance of being a duck, with the exception of its extra set of legs. It has the broad tail, full

chest, the wings and tail of the common barnyard duck. Its habits of eating, its love for the water, even its quack, are no different from those of other ducks.

The extra portion of legs is attached to the bones of the chest, well forward. The new variety of duck has the appearance of being accurately balanced on its legs instead of the topheavy appearance common to its species. Another curious characteristic is that the legs are in constant and apparently natural use when it walks. It moves by raising two feet at a time, much the same as a dog. The only advantage the extra legs seem to lend the duck is its greatly increased speed in swimming. All four of the legs are equipped with regular web feet, and all of these are brought into vigorous action. The four legged duck's motive power is therefore increased about one hundred per cent, being comparable, therefore, to the quadruple propellers on a modern torpedo boat as compared with the ordinary double or twin screw design.

An odd electric lamp is of bronze, mounted on a slender standard, with tray-like base. Over the flower bulb that surmounts the standard is an inverted pearl shell, through which the light glows in soft mellow tones.

You Can Be Cured.

Mrs. Etta Finnegan

No. 11 Cedar Terrace,
Hot Springs, Ark., April 28, 1903.

When I was first married I found that my strength and health were gradually diminishing. I became nervous and irritable, and was in bed a week and sometimes ten days of every month, and had intense bearing down pains.

My husband had the best physician for me and I used his medicine for nearly four months, but I gradually grew worse, had less strength, and finally, I was unable to leave my bed at all.

A friend who was calling on me brought me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and was so loud in its praise that I told her that I would take it to please her.

I was surprised and pleased that before I had used the bottle I really felt better, so I kept on using it. Eight bottles brought back my lost health and strength, and I have not had a sick day in six months.

Etta Finnegan

Treasurer, St. Andrews' Society.

WINE of CARDUI

Mrs. Finnegan had little hope of relief because she knew that every time she had those spells of menstrual suffering with attendant bearing down pains she was weaker. And every month the pain was growing more severe.

But Mrs. Finnegan was cured by Wine of Cardui. She is now so well that there are few women who would not be glad to have the health she has. And any woman who has those dreaded bearing down pains can have the same relief.

You can be free from menstrual irregularities if you take this pure vegetable wine. Why don't you take it when you see what it has done for others? Secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui today.

Your druggist has $1.00 bottles.

FACTS ABOUT THE STEEL TRUST.

Operations in 1902.

Gross receipts	$560,510,479
Manufacturing and operating expenses	411,408,818
Total net income	157,657,084
Net earnings	133,308,764
Paid in dividends	56,052,867
Undivided profits	34,253,657
Average number of employes	168,217
Total wages and salaries	120,528,343
Finished products, tons	8,000,000
Iron ore mined, tons	16,000,000
Coke manufactured, tons	9,500,000
Blast furnace products, tons	8,000,000
Steel ingots, tons	9,700,000
Orders on books Oct. 1, 1903, tons, a decrease of 1,000,000 tons from one year ago.	3,728,742
Present working capital, $60,000,000.	
Available for surplus fund, $29,348,742.	

Stockholders, April 1, 1903.

Preferred, 31,799; Common, 26,830.

The foregoing does not include the subscription for preferred stock by 27,379 employes.

Capitalization, January 1, 1903.

Preferred stock	$ 510,281,100
Common	508,302,500
Bonds outstanding	363,655,485
Total	$1,382,239,058

These were the figures on capitalization before the beginning of the plan to convert $200,000,000 of the 7 per cent preferred stock into an equal amount of 5 per cent bonds and to issue an additional $50,000,000 of bonds for cash. The process of conversion is now under way, and it is not possible to give the present figures on the capitalization.

Range in Prices of Stock.

	High.	Low.
Preferred	101⅞	57⅞
Common	55	14⅞

Subsidiary Companies.

Federal Steel Company.
The Mott Steel Company.
The National Tube Company.
The American Steel and Wire Company.
The American Steel Hoop Company.
American Sheet Steel Company.
The Carnegie Company.
Lake Superior Iron Mines.
The American Bridge Company.
The Oliver Mining Company.
The Pittsburg Steamship Company.
The Union Sharon Steel Company.
The Trow Steel Products Company.
The Shelby Steel Tube Company.
The Aragon Iron Mines.
The Bessemer Steamship Company.

Sanitary Pocket Cuspidor.

There are many people even now who seem to consider as a good joke the ordinances which the municipal governing bodies have passed against expectorating

on the floors of public vehicles and buildings, and, as for the laws to prohibit spitting on the sidewalk, we fear they are not lived up to very carefully. Scientific investigations have shown without a shadow of doubt that one of the most common ways in which the scourge of consumption is spread is through expectoration in places frequented by the public. Of course, the system must be weakened by disease or some other cause before it is subject to a lodgment of these germs, but that is so frequently the condition to be met with that the microbes of this disease menace hundreds of people daily. In all seriousness there ought to be a law to compel people suffering from consumption and other contagious diseases to expectorate in a specially prepared receptacle, which should be arranged to not only kill the microbes by instant contact with germicides, but which would be burned at frequent intervals. The receptacle is already on the market and we show a picture of it in the drawing. It comprises a small casing, shaped somewhat like a watch, with a hinged cover and an internal receiver, which takes practically the same form as a drinking glass. The receiver should be treated with some chemical the fumes of which would kill the germs, and is preferably of pasteboard or some other material which will burn easily in order to complete the task of destruction by the flames. The outer casing is nearly air tight, and is small enough to be carried in the pocket, and it seems as though a regard for the safety of friends and others would lead the consumptive to make use of this c

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1903

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 161,000

STEEL AND GENERAL BUSINESS

The stock market is in the throes of a readjustment. The "Standard Oil crowd" went gunning after J. Pierpont Morgan and the Pacific railroad crowd. The combination of Harriman-Hill-Morgan interests, by which all the Pacific railroads are brought, not under one management, but to a community of interest, did not please the Rockefeller crowd. Morgan and his firm were underwriters for the United States Steel corporation bonds, and are deeply interested in the stock of that gigantic trust. This made the most available point, and the Standard Oil people—Rockefeller and the financiers who are interested in the same projects—began to hammer Steel stock. They have driven common stock down to 12 and a fraction; and, as is always the case, the entire list sympathizes, and there has been a general decline in stocks, especially industrials.

The losses, in the case of Steel, extend much further than the confines of Wall street. The common stock has been a favorite investment with men all over the country for their small savings. An individual who had a hundred dollars or so surplus bought Steel stock, because it was paying a dividend of 4 per cent., and could be bought at 22 or 24, thus making it pay much better than the rate of interest given by savings banks. These small holders are repenting that they ever bought it. It would seem to be a good thing to hold, however. The stock is intrinsically worth more than it is selling for delay, and the small holder's best course is to refuse to sell, and wait for the inevitable rise. Of course, those who speculated in the stock on margins, instead of purchase, have lost money.

But, outside of this battle of the Wall street giants and the resulting depression in stocks, the business conditions of the country are in a normal and very healthful condition. The carrying capacity of the railroads is taxed to its utmost. The volume of legitimate business is as great as ever. The steady upward trend of merchandise prices has been checked and the tendency seems to be toward a lower level. This is a good sign, for panics and general business derangements always come when prices are at their highest. The tendency downward is an indication of a readjustment without a crash. The conditions are all good and the new phase is being met without any fear of grave disturbance to the business world.

WHAT TOM JOHNSON MEANS ON TAXATION

It may be well again to call attention to what Tom Johnson really designs by his howl concerning taxation. Various Democratic orators are assuring the people that all it means is that the owner of a farm or the man who owns his little homestead, shall pay no more taxes in proportion than the railway corporations. He merely assumed there is now a disparity, and brought no facts or figures to support his assumption.

Now, Tom Johnson believes in the single tax. He has been its champion in the past. He has never made any statement showing that he has changed his views. He has been challenged to deny that he now believes in the single tax, but he keeps an eloquent silence. It is fair, therefore, to assume that he is still eager for the single tax, and that his championship of the proposed taxation amendment to the state constitution is because it opens an avenue to take a very long step in the direction of the single tax, if he elects a majority of the next General Assembly this fall.

In 1897, Tom Johnson and Henry George, the originator of the single tax fad, appeared before the committee on finance of the Ohio senate, and, in a speech of an hour, advocated the following propositions:

First, the state ownership of all land and opposition to any private ownership thereof.

Second, that all taxes for all purposes should be upon land values, without being affected by any improvements of any kind thereon, the object being to so increase the tax on lands as to make it unprofitable and undesirable to own; the state to lease to any one willing to pay the tax, in small bodies, not exceeding 20 acres in amount. When any one failed to pay the rental equal to the tax on the land, the state took possession, and it would then be offered for lease to any one willing to pay the tax. There was to be no tax on any buildings or improvements on land, nor on any personalty whatever.

In anwer to the questions of senators, Mr. Johnson admitted that the annual tax on land would be equal to its fair rental. He also admitted that the adoption of this would eventually result in the land being forfeited to the state for the nonpayment of the tax by the owners who had more land than they could profitably pay taxes upon.

Mr. Johnson, in support of these propositions argued—as did Mr. George also—that the present owners of the land had no natural right to the ownership of their land, and that the state had the right to the ownership of all lands, to hold as a trustee, for the use of all the people of the state.

Johnson also argued that no wrong would be committed by the state acquiring land in the manner proposed and then leasing it in small bodies, say 20 acres, to anyone willing to pay the tax. He claimed the present system of taxing improvements of any kind or personal property is a tax on labor, and he was opposed to taxing anything that labor entered into the creation of.

This is the meat in the Tom Johnson taxation proposition. He proposes to put all taxes on land, and allow all other forms of property—stocks, bonds, buildings, factories, etc.—to be entirely free of tax. The taxation amendment he champions, if adopted, provides that the legislature may classify the objects of taxation; that the rate of tax on all objects in each class shall be the same, but permits the rate to be different on the different classes.

Under that amendment, with a Johnson legislature, it would be within the power of the legislature to classify all the property of the state into two classes—land for one, everything else for the other. On the latter, a tax rate of one-hundredth of a mill, or even a smaller fraction thereof, could be imposed, and all other taxes, save this trivial amount, to be levied on land. There you have the meat of the taxation proposition that Johnson advocates.

A CRUSADE OF FANATICS.

One of the problems that will eventually come before the American people for settlement is swindling under the guise of a religious cult. Look at that fraud, Dowie, of Chicago, who blasphemously claims to be a reincarnation of the prophet Elijah. On October 14, 3,500 of his followers, occupying eight long special trains, started for New York city to "restore" the people of the metropolis—in other words, to "convert" them to the degrading superstition of a belief that the old Scotchman, Dowie, is really Elijah in the flesh. The "invasion" of New York costs $250,000. Who pays it? The besotted devotees of Dowie. The latter is a rich man—how rich none but himself knows; and all his money has been given him by the superstitious fools who believe his falsehoods through a lack of real knowledge of the Old Testament.

Think of Dowie, his wife and son, traveling to New York in a private car, with every modern luxury, and then of Elijah, the real old barefoot prophet, taking refuge in a cave by the brook Cherith, and subsisting on the food brought by ravens! A palace car is the cave of the pretended Elijah, with a chef preparing his meals, not of fragments carried by birds, but of all the delicacies the market affords, paid for by his believers.

There should be some way of protecting the superstitiously religious from money-seeking charlatans like Dowie. Joe Smith, the Mormon hierophant, was the first one in America to go into the "prophet business" as a money-making scheme. He found fools enough to make it very profitable to himself; and if he had not allowed his own gross passions to lead him into making concubinage a part of the false religion he taught, he would probably have lived to old age, instead of being lynched by a mob. He taught absolute obedience to the behests of the priesthood, as against any duty owed the state or nation. Mormonism has preserved this teaching, and it is this which makes it a menace to the republic today—a menace which is growing every year, as the number of Mormons increases. Smith provided for his own pocket by insisting on the obligation to obey the old Hebrew institution of tithes—the payment of one-tenth of the believer's total income every year.

Dowie has followed the general lines of Smith's teachings. He has not attempted to add to the Bible, as Smith did. He contents himself by setting up as a prophet, and assuring his followers that he is Elijah returned to earth. It is curious that these two most successful religious fakirs have used the machinery of the Old Testament most successfully. There does not appear to be anything in the New Testament which lends itself to such a line of humbuggery.

But what are we going to do to abolish such pretenders? They are protected by the freedom of religion guaranteed to all Americans. It really seems that the time is coming when we must define "religious freedom," so as to preclude those things which are hostile to American institutions, and at variance with the world's accepted code of morality.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

England and France have just signed an arbitration treaty. For a period of five years they have agreed to submit all international differences to The Hague court, except those which do not involve "either vital interests or the independence or honor of the two contracting states," and those which affect a third power.

The significance of this treaty lies in the fact that two nations which have so often been open enemies in the past have taken a step toward settling their disputes by an arbitration court instead of an appeal to the sword. It is an advance toward a better international feeling, and will certainly have a strong influence on the diplomacy of the other nations of the world, especially of Europe.

"FAITH HEALING."

The court of appeals of New York state, which answers to the supreme courts of other states, has just handed down a decision marked by common sense and a high regard for the law. The penal code of New York imposes upon a parent or guardian the duty of giving "medical attendance" to a child or ward.

A resident of Westchester county had a sick child, for which he refused to call a doctor, depending upon "faith cure." The child died. The parent was arrested and sentenced to fine or imprisonment for violating the provision of the code given above. The case was taken to the appellate court, which reversed the decision of the lower court, on the ground that the "faith cure" is included under the head of "medical atendance."

The case was taken to the court of appeals, which has rendered the final decision, overruling that of the appellate court. By an unanimous opinion, that court declares the law to be that "medical attendance" must be the employment of a medical practitioner as that term is generally used. The court holds that while it will not pass upon the claims of faith healing or any other method of cure, it must interpret the law in the light of the meaning of the legislature. That meaning, the court of appeals holds, was that "medical attendance" should be what is ordinarily understood by that term, and this would exclude faith healing, in which no accredited medical attendant is employed.

Hence in the state of New York, so long as the law is not changed by the legislature, a physician must be employed in cases of illness, or there will be liability on the part of parents or guardians. If a man believes in the "faith cure" fad—if he be a Christian Scientist or a Dowieite—he must secure the services of a doctor, but he is not stopped from prayer and other methods of his particular fad, so long as he does not interfere with the physician's orders.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The United States has won in the Alaskan boundary case. The chief contentions were over the proper interpretation of the language of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, made in 1825, concerning the land boundary of the long coastwise strip projecting southwardly from the main portion of Alaska, along the Pacific, and as to what channel was meant by "Portland channel" in that treaty.

That wild portion of the continent was not well known at that time, and the treaty provided that the boundary line should follow the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast except where the summit should be more than thirty geographic miles from the ocean. Here the boundary was to be formed "by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

Canada advanced two contentions on this point: First, that the line should follow not the actual windings, but the general trend of the coast; and, second, that the coast whose windings are to be followed is not the shore of the mainland, but that of the adjacent islands which are thickly scattered along the shore. The acceptance of either of these interpretations would give Canada the desired tidewater harbor.

The discovery of gold in the Klondike, which is in Canadian territory, showed Canada the need of a seaport at the point where the overland routes, notably that by the White Pass, reach the seacoast. Hence she advanced the contentions set forth above. The United States rested its case on the historic evidence. Secretary Hay took the ground that the proceedings of the treaty commissioners in 1825 and the subsequent history of the disputed territory demonstrated that the convention was always interpreted as it has been by the United States. The matter was referred to a commission of six, three from each country; and that commision fixes the boundary where the United States claimed it to be.

The matter of the channel, called the Portland canal, is a minor one, and in this the Canadian position is supported. This channel is a long, narow fiord—a drowned valley between mountains—an arm of the sea, running back some 150 miles from the coast. It is at the extreme southern boundary of the Alaskan projection, 350 miles as the crow flies from Dyea and Skagway, the gateways to the Klondike. The plans for the projected Canadian railway to the Pacific, to run far north of any existing line, contemplate the fixing of its western terminus at the head of Portland canal. The canal is unimportant to the United States, and possibly the American commissioners yielded to the Canadian plea regarding its ownership merely to save Canada's face, and secure the vastly more important American contention that the arms of the sea in Alaska are all American.

The decision of the commission is received with much disgust in Canada, but she will accept it with what grace she may. This stumbling-block out of the way, it should now be possible to draft a treaty which shall cover all the other unsettled differences between Canada and the United States. When the joint commission met a few years ago to consider these questions, Canada would do nothing unless her contention regarding the Alaskan boundary were accepted. The result was the taking up of that matter alone by a new commission. Its award leaves the way open to settle the other questions amicably.

THE CUBAN LOAN.

The self-seeking Cubans who formed the "revolutionary army" which did not free Cuba from Spanish domination, and which could not have done it if Uncle Sam had not interfered, succeeded in one thing. They forced the new republic to provide for the issue of $35,000,000 of bonds to pay them for their alleged services. This loan has been offered for some time, but there are no takers.

Cuba is poor, and her financial condition is not such that the payment of the bonds can be looked upon as in any degree certain. Then there is the probability that, were this loan all taken and the money paid out to these Cuban "patriots," new pressure would be at once brought to bear on the Cuban congress to authorize another loan of the same size—for the total amount claimed by this "army of liberation" is seventy millions. Bond-buyers always consider the solvency of the borrower, and the conditions in Cuba are not such as lead to a reasonable assurance that the bonds will be paid.

THE CURATIVE ACT.

If Tom Johnson hoped to frighten Republican leaders by making an attack on the curative law, he probably realizes his mistake by this time. He went into Richland county and defeated for renomination the Democrat who represented that county in the legislature and who voted for the curative act. Johnson scurried through the county in his Red Devil, called the curative act "infamous," without stopping long enough to explain its provisions, yelled "boo" at the Democratic voters and they scattered like sheep from the man they had previously honored.

His Richland county victory led him to think that he could fool voters Ohio over, and he has made the curative act one of his choicest weapons. Now they are being informed as to what the act really means. In an open letter to Johnson, Chairman Dick turns the light full on. He reviews the conditions that led to the passage of the bill. The Rogers bill was designed to give all Cincinnati franchises the same life instead of having one expire at one time, another at a later period and so on. When the bill was made a law it meant an average extension of 34 years, not 50 years. By its provisions, the street railroads were compelled to pay an aggregate of seven per cent of gross receipts to city and state. As will be seen by a perusal of Gen. Dick's letter, the terms of the new franchise were liberal, compared to those under the old franchises. When the bill became a law, the company expended $6,000,000 on betterments, securing the money from the proceeds of the sale of stock purchased by citizens in the belief that the bill was constitutional. When the superior court knocked out the Rogers bill, these innocent investors stood to lose. The curative act was passed to protect them. It provides that investors shall not suffer by reason of the mistakes of the legislature and it is a wise and just measure. It upholds contracts made in good faith and in conformity to the statutes.

In its immediate application, the curative act affected Cincinnati alone and Chairman Dick very pertinently suggests to Mr. Johnson that he is meddling. So long as the people of Cincinnati are satisfied, why should the professed advocate of home rule, who lives in Cleveland, worry about something that does not concern him?

There is nothing in the curative act that requires apology, and Mr. Johnson's efforts to create political capital out of it will fail utterly if the people are made acquainted with the facts.

THE TILLMAN VERDICT.

The Tillman trial has ended in a verdict of "not guilty." The jury has decided, therefore, that an editor may be murdered in cold blood in South Carolina, for criticisms of a politician in his paper. The revolver may take the place of a legal tribunal, the assassin's bullet replace the decision of a judge or the ruling of a jury.

The case was most flagrant. Editor Gonzales was shot down in cold blood by Tillman, who had time and again threatened to kill him on sight. Al Tilman's friends had heard these threats. The plea of Tillman was self-defense. His attorney argued that he (Tillman) thought that Gonzales was about to attack him. What wonder if Gonzales were on his guard when Tillman was near, after the many threats of the latter against his own life, with which he was perfectly familiar?

The verdict is a disgrace to the state of South Carolina. The case has excited wide interest all over the Union because of the cold-blooded manner of the killing, and many hoped that a South Carolina jury might rise to a clear sense of its duty, and establish the principle that homicide is not a legitimate political argument in that state. The jury has failed in its duty, and Tillman goes free; but he bears the brand of Cain on his brow. Human justice has failed to reach him, and he must be left to the vengeance of the Almighty.

MANCHURIA IS RUSSIAN.

Russia makes formal announcement that the convention regarding Manchuria has lapsed. This was signed at Pekin in April, 1902, and under it the latter solemnly promised the complee evacuation of Manchuria, to be completed on or before October 8 of this year. This agreement to evacuate was without any conditions; the getting out was not contingent on an "if." China did not agree to do this or that before the Russians left Manchurian soil.

But, after this unconditional promise to get out of Manchuria was embodied in a treaty, Russia made certain demands, which she insisted must be agreed to precedent to her evacuation. These demands, among other things, required China not to cede any portion of the territory to any other power; to give no concession to Great Britain without granting a similar one to Russia; to make no increase in the present import tariff on goods entering Manchuria by railway; to permit Russia to maintain her military telegraph along the railway; and to allow her to maintain certain landing stages and port stations within the territory.

All these China strenuously objected to. Consequently Russia has violated a solemn treaty, and maintains her grip on Manchuria. Of course it has been plain that she never intended to give it up, despite the agreement of the allies, when preparing to move on Pekin to relieve the besieged legations, that no territorial indemnity was to be exacted from China. The only way to loosen her grasp on Manchurian territory is to go to war with her. China is not able, and no other nation is willing. The trouble between Japan and Russia is not over the Manchurian question, but over Corea; and they may go to war to find out to which that country shall fall.

GILMER'S REWARD.

The man who first got on the track of the postal frauds is Thomas M. Gilmer, a clerk in the treasury, in the division of the auditor for the postoffice department. This division of the treasury has to examine (or audit) all the accounts of the postal service. Mr. Gilmer was assigned to audit the bills, etc., of the free delivery service. He noted a number of suspicious facts, which he promptly reported to his superiors. So began the investigation into the postal frauds.

Mr. Gilmer did his duty exactly. It is to detect irregularities that the accounts are audited by the treasury department. But his fidelity to duty aroused the ire of some one of his superiors. Gilmer was transferred to another set of duties, and given a clerkship with a salary of but $1,000 per year, instead of $1,800, his former salary. The name of this individual, who probably was a friend of the grafters in the postoffice department, has not yet been made public. It should be, and he should be dismissed in disgrace.

The case of Mr. Gilmer, however, came to the attention of Mr. Bonaparte, the special counsel assigned to the President to dig out the postal frauds. He went to Mr. Roosevelt, and told what had been done. The President has ordered the promotion of Mr. Gilmer, with a substantial advance in salary. His action will be applauded by all honest American citizens.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Alaskan Case.

Elsewhere on this page is discussed the decision of the commission on the Alaskan boundary. The American position has from the first been a defensive one, while that of Canada has been most aggressive. The territory under dispute was included in the Russian purchase of 1867. At the time when it first came into American control there was—and had been—no question of the right of Russia to dispose of it as she saw fit. No such question arose until a few years ago, when some enterprising Canadians advanced a claim to a part of Uncle Sam's territory. Although the American title was perfectly clear, the Canadians have at times worked themselves into quite a frenzy of excitement over the matter. Signs are not lacking that the British government, anxious to avoid even the possibility of trouble with this country, was quite glad to take the matter out of the hands of the Canadian jingoes and lay it before an arbitration committee for settlement. As the American government was quite sure of its ground, it made no objection to this proposal.

Disturbances on the Isthmus.

Signs of disturbance are making their appearance in Central and South America. News from Panama points to the possibility of a revolutionary outbreak somewhere on the isthmus as the result of conditions existaing in the internal politics of Colombia, and to the concentration of Venezuelan troops on the frontier as part of a movement in sympathy with the revolutionists. There seems also a likelihood of a conflict between Nicaragua and Guatemala on the one side and Salvador and Honduras on the other. Thus, both localities in which canals to connect the two great oceans have been proposed are likely to be troubled by war. The situation is one which those anxious for the completion of an isthmian canal cannot view with unconcern.

Our Treaty With China.

Now that the long-expected treaty of commerce between the United States and China has been signed, it is of interest to note how the share of the former country in the trade of the latter has grown in the last decade and a half. Statistics show that while the exports from the United States to China were valued at only $2,946,269 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, they reached a total of $19,603,369 in the fiscal year ending in June last, or over six times the amount for the first-mentioned year. This growth was far in excess of the expansion in the volume of imports from all countries into China, for they inly increased from $163,789,000 in 1890 to $198,679,269 in 1902, the last year for which figures are given, or not quite 23 per cent.

Who Hold Our Bonds?

With the exception of a very trifling amount the bonds of the United States government are held at home. This fact is rendered plain by the figures given in the annual report of the Register of the Treasury. The bonds held in the United States foot up a total of $786,262,100. Government securities to the amount of $15,055,750 are credited to foreigners, but it should be borne in mind that $11,154,500 of these are held on deposit in the United States under the legislation requiring foreign insurance companies to deposit with the insurance commissioners of the states in which they do business a certain amount of bonds in proportion to the business done, to secure their policy-holders. The bonds held by individuals abroad amount to only $3,911,250.

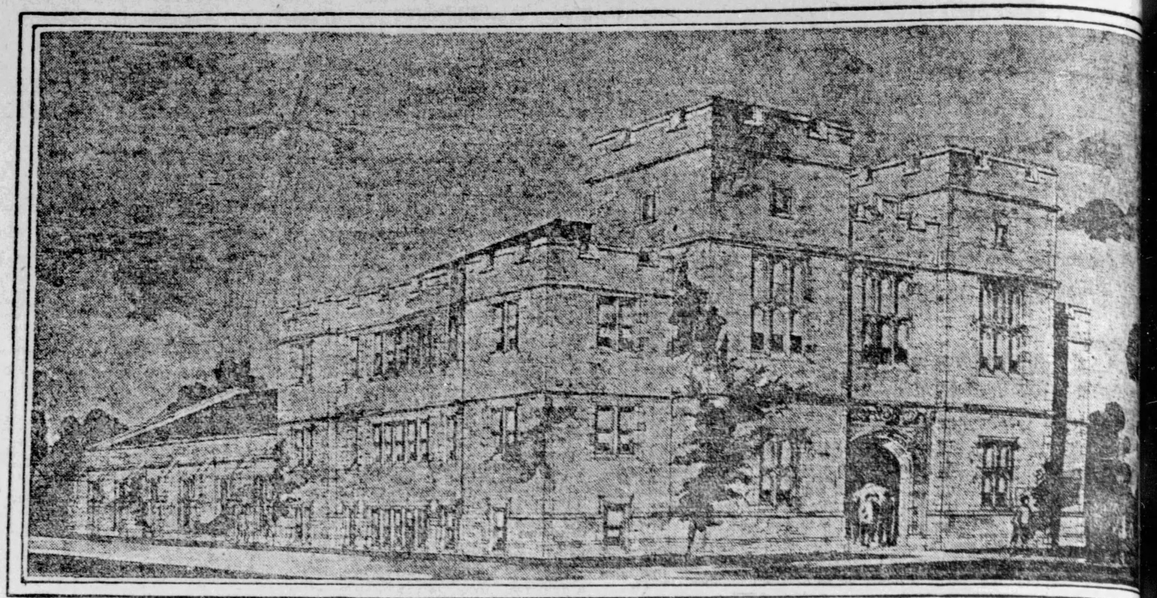
Japan and Russia.

Although for the moment the situation in the far East seems to be rather less acute than it was, it is probable that the outbreak of hostilities between the Russian and the Jap has been postponed, rather than avoided. There are all the grounds for an irrepressible conflict in the far East. Unless Russia makes up her mind to permanently lay aside the role of perpetual aggressor in that region—and who that has followed her history closely will for a moment believe that she will do anything of the kind?—the time must inevitably come when Japan will be forced to fight or give up all hopes of national greatness or even national independence. This is realized fully in Japan, and signs are not lacking that the great mass of the Japanese people would rather accept the issue now than put it off until Russia has still further strengthened her fleet and her army at the probable theatre of war.

Needed Precautions.

It is reported from Washington that the general staff of the army has decided to send military agents into South America to make such military maps of the country as would be needed by the commander of an American army engaged in a campaign there. This activity, it is stated, is due to the fact that this government has learned that "European countries" already have military agents in South America busily engaged in the work of military map-making. The news is decidedly sensational spite of the laudable efforts of somebody in authority to minimize it. It is perfectly obvious from the context that in the Washington dispatch which tells the story, the phrase "European countries" is a euphulism for Germany and that "South America" means Venezuela and thereabouts. The precaution of the general staff is praiseworthy.

Great Gymnasium for St. Louis Exposition.



GYMNASIUM FOR OLYMPIC GAMES AT WORLD'S FAIR.

New York, Oct. 17.—For the first time in the history of expositions, there will be, next year, in conjunction with that of St. Louis, an up-to-date gymnasium. This gymnasium will form part of the physical culture exhibit at the World's Fair, and all of the exhibits that form part of the physical training committee's exploitation will be shown during the year.

The gymnasium is a stone building, fireproof construction throughout, and is situated at the extreme west end of the Washington University tract. It forms part of the ground used by the World's Fair. The gymnasium proper is a large room, 70x100, with an eighteen lap track on the balcony, banked at the turns.

A large trophy room extends along the west end of the building.

SECRETARY WILSON TO INVESTIGATE COTTON CROP

PICKING COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Wilson, the farmer member of the Roosevelt cabinet, is going south to make a personal investigation of the cotton crop for the present year. There have been so many conflicting reports on the subject from official and unofficial sources, that the conservative, practical secretary has concluded he may be able to learn more by personal observation in the cotton fields than he could from the reports sent to him by his agents and others, who have a commercial interest in the cotton market.

IMPORTANT SESSION OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

Washington, Oct. 17.—With anti-trust cases pending, the most important since the question of great combinations of capital became a big national issue, the supreme court of the United States has been in session this week for the October term. Before the session closes the case of the United States against the Northern Securities company will have been argued, as well as the case against the beef trust, which is down on the docket as the United States vs. Swift & Co., et al.

Attorney General Knox will argue the Northern Securities case for the government, while William A. Day, who has ably conducted the case since the government took it up on evidence furnished by the New York Herald, will argue the government's case in the beef trust suit.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS' BUILDING, ST. LOUIS

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The woman's building at the St. Louis world's fair will be known as the Board of Lady Managers' building. A large hall on the ground floor will be provided with suitable furniture, for the holding of meetings and conventions of women.

It is also the plan that the five large remaining rooms on the first floor shall be furnished with floor covering and furniture and other equipments to make them useful for small meetings, for correspondence and such other purposes as may be developed during the exposition.

The plan, as explained by Mrs. James L. Blair, president of the Board of Lady Managers, is to make the building of the largest possible use to women and to women's organizations visiting the exposition.

Current Events.

President Roosevelt confers with ring Republican leaders of Marylan an effort to secure party peace.

The decline in prices for hogs is mated to mean a loss of nearly $ to the farmers of Nebraska alone they blame the big pork packers.

Colombian senate considers a bill it power to quash the Panama Can cession granted the French compa a preliminary to negotiating a fresh with the United States.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett, of Chica an address before the American boa commissioners for foreign missio Manchester, N. H., says that peopl not be tricked into religious enterp

King Victor Emmanuel and Helena of Italy, arrive in Paris an given a royal greeting. At a state in the evening President Loubet at king exchange warm international ments.

The Illinois Women's Christian Ta ance Union finds itself on a firm fi basis, with a balance in the treasu the first time. Legislation against is advocated by the president.

Japan officially denies that war Russia is imminent. Russia advoca strength in the far east by elaborat neuvers, to which foreigners are in declaring that thus can peace be b served.

Marshall Field says Chamberlain's ff policy will be adopted by Ba thereby inflicting a serious blow to tion. He describes Germany as takin advantage of the delay occasioned b political situation in the United K

President Francis asks the railro grant special rates to St. Louis in prevent a fiasco next year. As a ducement he extends a promise that Missouri city will not tolerate sa The passenger representatives agr hold a special meeting in St. Louis January to consider the matter.

Through sleeping car service be Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francis Galveston established by Wabash road.

Heads of unions notified by rail that 100,000 employes must be laid demands for higher wages are enti Santa Fe will not reduce its force

President Roosevelt pleased over cess of his plan for filling southern by advice of referees; appointments tofore dictated by politicians.

King Victor and Queen Helena Italy, welcomed to Paris by Pres Loubet; people showed little enthu arbitration treaty may result from it

William J. Bryan declared to friend free silver will not be considered by ocratic convention of 1904, and sub tion of double standard is impossib

Russia asked by Japan for assu that Corea will not be included in of latter's influence; Russia tryi connect Corea with Manchurian ra

It is now conceded that there w little opposition to the passage of to give force to Cuban reciprocity

Socialism and its advocates rebuk labor leaders and capitalists at Na Civic Federation convention, Chica

Silver, lead and bullion worth $ covered by wreckers from bottom Staten Island sound, where it fell deck of steamer on Sept. 27.

The Duke of Devonshire accepts presidency of the Free Food L which is fighting the recently ann fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain.

Recent reports of the investigati to the disappearance of hog chole Missouri confirm the belief that the were washed away by the flood.

Representative Bingham's elim chairmanship of appropriation com waived in favor of Hemenway, of Indiana, because of former's age and health.

Four lives lost and property wor 000,000 destroyed by fire at Aber Wash.; ten blocks of main business practically wiped out; insurance half.

Bankers who agreed to tide Trust pany of Republic and United States building company over financial st may be held for unpaid subscriptio Jan. 23.

Finance and labor reported by weekly review as disturbing t trade; railroad earnings 6.2 per c 1902; Bradstreet's shows no urgent mand.

Railroad officials deny that the tion of their force of employes is declaring business, but imply that cost of material and labor in the departments is too high.

John D. Rockefeller and other Sta Oil directors are reported to be t alarmed at the falling off in the p tion in the Pennsylvania field and making extraordinary efforts to new sources of supply.

AT THE END OF THE STRE

At the end of the street that is lined
A little house stands which few no
Built years ago, with vines cover
It faces its neighbors modestly,
Shrinking from public gaze, it seem
To say: "It may be I'm out of st
But surely, for love of the old-fash kind
In this weary world there shou space.

For two there are, who dwell i Wrinkled their faces and white hair—
Far from the social whirl and din Of modern life, with its heart-bre care.
Two who, full many years ago, Pledged their troth and have be true,
Finding in faithfulness nothing bu Naught in that bargain of youth w

As the shadows fall on their well life,
Hand in hand they are facing the To him she is still the sweetheart To her he is ever the faithful k And the little house knows those grand
Envy it, though they seem so lone For is it not filled with a rare thing—
Love of the old-fashioned kind?

Shoes for the Poor.

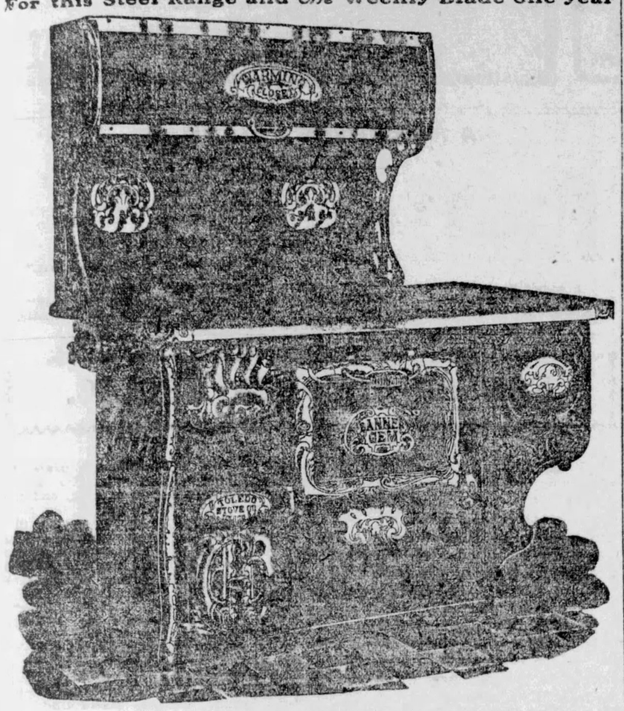
An anonymous donor has offered to vide boots for every shoeless child derland. Each pair is to bear a notifying that they are the presen the mayor and that any parent ca ling to sell or any pawnbroker acc them in pledge will be prosecuted.

The Blade's New, Handsome, High Grade

Steel Range

$29.85 $29.85 $29.85

For this Steel Range and The Weekly Blade one year



A solid, substantial, well-built STEEL RANGE at half the former retail price. Fully warranted for ten years. Top cooking surface, 30 in. wide, 52 in. long. Oven is large and roomy; size 14 in. high, 18 in. wide, 21 in. deep. White enameled reservoir. Six 8 or 9 in. lids.

DESCRIPTION.—It is a well established fact, and conceded by the public in general, that cast iron cook stoves and ranges are things of the past and are superseded by WROUGHT STEEL RANGES on account of their great durability, superior baking and cooking qualities, and economy in the consumption of fuel. The indestructibility of wrought steel, as compared with cast iron, at once establishes its superiority for cooking ranges.

MATERIAL.—The cold rolled steel plate used in the construction of "THE BLADE" RANGE has many advantages. Malleable Steel Plate is a high grade of metal in its purest state, rolled into plates with high pressure that not only insures a uniform thickness, but increases its density by compressing more closely its texture, making it permanently invincible to the acids produced by the different stages of combustion.

ANOTHER POINT.—Another strong recommendation in favor of Steel Plate is its excellence as a conductor of heat, securing equal expansion and contraction of all parts subjected to the different degrees of heat, while it does not blister or scale, and owing to its density and fineness of grain, is not affected by rust.

CONSTRUCTION.—The bodies and ovens of "THE BLADE" RANGE are made of the highest grade of cold rolled malleable steel, thoroughly patent leveled, having an even and smooth surface and free from scale. The ovens are closely boiler riveted to the bodies of the Ranges, making perfectly tight joints, proof against ashes, dust and soot. The bottoms of the ovens are securely braced with heavy bars of iron, which are riveted to the bottom of ovens with counter-sunk head-rivets, thus absolutely preventing their warping or buckling. Size of oven, 14 inches high, 18 inches wide, 21 inches deep.

FIRE BOX.—The fire box of "THE BLADE" RANGE has extra heavy sectional linings, and is mounted with a duplex grate, burns either wood, coal or coke for fuel—a good feature.

ASBESTOS LINED FLUES.—The flues and end of the fire box are asbestos lined. Asbestos being a fire-proof material, indestructible and a non-conductor, it prevents the heat radiating into the room and effectually confines it within the range, against the oven, which tends to great economy in the consumption of fuel, and insures great durability of the range.

TOP WARMING CLOSET.—The top warming closet of "THE BLADE" RANGE is novel and nicely japanned and has revolving doors, swings up under the top of the closet out of the way, taking up no space and permitting the whole of the interior of the closet to be exposed while placing in food to be warmed.

The range weighs 500 lbs. Each range is carefully wrapped with packing paper and crated. The high closet is crated separately, making the shipment consist of two crates. Orders will be promptly filled.

Remit by New York draft, express money order or postoffice order. Give shipping directions plainly. Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

Contains Something You Need.

Send For It.

It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade

Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Misses' Fancy Waist, With Yoke, No. 9132, and Seven-Gored Skirt, With Graduated Flounce, No. 9011.

Pale blue liberty satin is here effectively trimmed with black velvet and white lace.

The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back and is faced with velvet to a round yoke depth. The full front and backs are gathered and arranged to outline the yoke and blouse stylishly over a soft girdle of velvet.

A plain lace collar completes the neck and a closely fitted circular bertha finishes the yoke. It extends over the sleeves and gives a fashionable droop to the shoulders.

The sleeves are shaped with inside seams only, fit the upper arm closely and

9132—Misses' Fancy Waist with Yoke.
9011—Misses' Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist, 12, 14 and 16 years
Skirt, 12, 14 and 16 years.

are quite wide below the elbow, where the fulness is arranged on a deep, tight-fitting gauntlet cuff. Small turquoise beads are used to decorate the velvet cuffs and yoke.

Seven well proportioned gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to present a perfectly plain appearance.

A full flounce is shirred at the top and applied to the skirt. It is narrow in front and graduates to a considerable depth at the back. An elaborate lace trimming surmounts the flounce and a band of lace finishes the hem.

The skirt pattern is given full length and the flounce may either be applied or finished to form its lower portion, in which case the skirt proper is cut off a seam's depth below the line indicated on the pattern.

Dresses in this form are made of taffeta, foulard, nun's velling, albatross or any soft fabric that will shir well. Lace, silk, gimp or all-over embroidery are used for trimming.

To make the waist for a miss of 14 years will require 1½ yards of material 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of velvet and ¾ yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9132, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

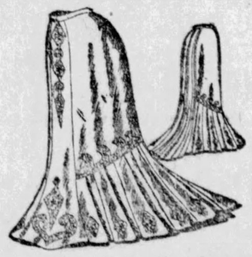
To make the skirt for a miss of 14 years will require 4½ yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No 9011, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 16 years.

Skirt, With Box-Plated Flounce, No. 9100.

Separate skirts of white brilliantine are very fashionable to wear with fancy white silk blouses. Such a skirt is shown here, elaborately trimmed with white lace.

The front gore is narrow at the waist and flares at the foot, forming a panel that is trimmed with large lace motifs. The wide side is of circular shaping fitted smoothly around the waist and hips with small darts

The back gore is arranged in a triple box-plait that is flatly pressed and caught with tapes about half way down. Below the flounce it hangs loosely in plaited folds and trains gracefully.



9100—Ladies' Skirt with Box Plaited Flounce.
22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist

The circular side is given full length and the flounce may be either applied or finished to form its lower portion. The flounce is box-plaited all around, narrow in front and graduating to a considerable depth at the back.

The box-plaits are flatly pressed but flare widely at the hem, and provide additional sweep to the skirt. A band of lace finishes the upper edge of the flounce and motifs decorate the box-plaits.

Skirts in this style are made of lansdowne, crepe de paris, peau de sole broadcloth, venetian or cheviot, and trimmed with bands of velvet, silk and self fabric.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require six and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9100, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Fancy Waist, With Yoke, No. 9130

Combinations of white and black are very fashionable and fancy waists developed in these colors may be worn with either black or white skirts and are worn at the theater or restaurant dinners.

A charming waist is shown here, developed in white chiffon with pastings of black velvet and white lace for trimming. The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining of white taffeta that closes in the center front.

The full backs are gathered at the upper and lower edges, and arranged on the lining at a yoke depth. They are drawn down closely to the belt and a plain adjustment maintained under the arms.

The full front blouses slightly at the waist. The sleeves are made over a fitted lining and applied below the shoulder, leaving a shallow cap at the top. They droop smartly over deep lace cuffs that fit the lower arm closely.

A drop-yoke of lace is included in the neck seam with a transparent lace collar. It extends over the sleeves, forming a cap, and is shaped to fit very smoothly. Yokes in this style increase the width of the shoulders and give a quaint, drooping effect that is so fashionable at present.

Crepe de Chine, liberty satin, albatross, veiling or silk crepe are appropriate fab-

9130—Ladies' Fancy Waist with Yoke.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

rics for this made, with lace applique or all-over embroidery for trimming.

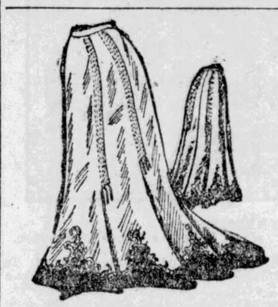
To make the waist in the medium size will require 2½ yards of material 42 inches wide, with one yard of lace for trimming. The pattern, No. 9130, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9109.

Although flounce skirts are still popular there is a strong tendency toward long lines in the new fall models. The illustration shows an attractive skirt made of biscuit Lansdowne, with violet velvet lace and fringe for trimming.

It is shaped with seven gores, and fits smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed to give the appearance of a habit back.

Extensions added at the back edge of the gores are arranged in plaits that flare



9109—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist.

gracefully at the floor. These graduate in depth toward the back and provide additional width at the skirt.

Above these plaits each gore laps over the one behind it, the laps being heavily machine-stitched. They are finished with fancy fringe. A band of velvet surmounted by lace forms the foot trimming. The skirt is fitted quite closely from belt to knee, but flares stylishly below that point.

Skirts of this style are made of ladies' cloth, zibeline, camels-hair, cheviot, covert, velling and wool crepe, with fancy buttons, bands of braid or stiched straps of self-fabric for trimming.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require five and one-quarter yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9109, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Shirt Waist, No. 9120.

Fancy blouses of Lansdowne are very fashionable at present. The fabric may be obtained in all the fashionable shades and is double width, and so cuts to splendid advantage.

The illustration shows a waist of pale blue Lansdowne elaborately trimmed with the tiniest black velvet buttons imaginable. The foundation is a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center front.

The back is plain across the shoulders and drawn down close to the belt, with slight fulness at the waist. Five tucks in front are stitched down part way, providing fulness over the bust, that blouses slightly at the belt.

9120—Ladies' Shirt Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust.

A shallow back yoke joins the front one on the shoulders and is included with it in the neck seam. The waist fastens invisibly in front under the yoke, which is extended to the waist line in plastron effect. Small buttons finish the front and edges of the yoke.

A plain velvet collar completes the neck and is trimmed with a protector. The sleeves are shaped with two pieces, a narrow upper that has pointed edges to correspond with the shaping of the collar, and a broad under. The sleeve fits the arm closely at the top and increases in width to the elbow. The fulness below the elbow is taken out in a dart at the back, so that the sleeve is tight at the wrist and has the greatest width around the elbows.

Waists in this style are made of taffeta, peau de sole, flannel and Henrietta. The buttons may be gilt, steel or mock jewels.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material forty-four inches wide. The pattern, No. 9120, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girl's Dress, With or Without Sailor Collar, No. 9122.

Children are apt to tire of blue, red and brown dresses, but some mothers never think to make up a frock of green or gray as the colors seem too old. There are, however, some very attractive shades of light green which make up prettily if combined with white or black.

This dress is made of green cashmere, with black velvet ribbon and ecru lace for trimming. It has a fitted body lining that closes in the center back, and is faced with lace to simulate a shield, which is completed with a lace collar.

In the skirt, clusters of three tucks are arranged on each side of the back and front. The tucks are stitched down part way, providing additional fulness to the skirt at the hem. It is finished with bands of lace and ribbon.

The closing is made at the center back under two inverted plaits that are flatly pressed. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of the body lining.

A fancy blouse is tucked on the shoulders back and front. The tucks are stitched from shoulder to belt in the back, but only part way in front. The blouse is cut out at the neck to show the shield, and fastens under a band of cashmere embroidered with black French dots.

The fulness at the waist is arranged on a belt. A broad sailor collar of lace and velvet finishes the neck and extends over the shoulders in a becoming manner. This may be omitted if preferred.

The sleeves are tucked from the shoulder almost to the waist. The puff below

9122—Girl's Dress with or without Sailor Collar.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

the tucks is gathered and completed with narrow bands.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters yard of velvet and one-half yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9122, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Girl's Dress, With Yoke, No. 9129.

Simple little frocks that are easily made but present a stylish appearance usually appeal to mothers more successfully than elaborate affairs that really require the touch of a profession dressmaker.

A dainty dress is shown here, developed in robin-egg blue challie. The foundation is a fitted body-lining that closes in the

9129—Girls' Dress with Yoke.
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

center back and is faced with black velvet to a round yoke depth.

The back is plain across the shoulders. The front is gathered at the top, the fulness being arranged at the center. The waist blouses well all around.

A circular bertha of plain blue is arranged around the neck and ends at each side of the fulness in front. It gives a quaint droop to the shoulders, but may be omitted if a plainer effect is desired. A shallow lace collar completes the neck.

Inside seams fit the one-piece sleeves closely to the upper arm. They are wide at the lower edge, where the fulness is arranged on narrow wristbands.

The full skirt is gathered at the top and attached to the body portion, closing at the center back. A narrow belt conceals the joining, and bands of velvet trim the hem.

Dresses in this style are made of cashmere, serge, flannel and Henrietta, with lace, velvet, fancy braid or ribbon for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of eight years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with one-half yard of velvet and three-quarters yard of lace. The pattern, No. 9129, is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

CHICAGO "GRAFT."

Bridgetenders Have a Soft Snap in That City.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—The aldermanic "graft" investigating committee has struck a rich and heretofore unexplored vein.

With jocular complaisance Commissioner of Public Works Blocki opened the eyes of the aldermanic inquisitors yesterday to the fact that at a time when city officials are declaring for rigid retrenchment and telling taxpayers that the business of the municipality cannot be conducted properly for lack of funds, an unabashed system of plunder of the city treasury by alleged bridgetenders is being maintained and enlarged in its scope every year.

"There are bridgetenders," said Blocki, with a chuckle, in speaking of the Belmont avenue span, "who have nothing to do but sit there and hold down their jobs. The bridge won't open. The United States government asks us whether they are swing bridges and we say yes. We don't tell them that they won't work, but we have tenders there."

Of the forty-five of these men, all personal appointees of Mayor Harrison, and drawing upward of $100,000 from the city every year, not more than twenty legitimately earn a cent, thirteen never even visit the bridges they are supposed to have in charge, and eight are in nominal duty at broken down structures, most of which have fallen into complete disuse some of them not having been turned for years.

These men do not now make, and, as far as can be ascertained, never have made any pretense that their jobs are anything but plain cases of "graft." They acknowledge the facts openly and enter into all the details of the manner in which they farm out their duties for a small share of the money they get from the city, as if it was all the natural and proper thing to do.

Among the mayor's appointees who draw from $600 to $1,000 each, as an absolutely free gift from the city, are five saloon-keepers, actively engaged at the present time in their own business, and who have never done a day's work tending bridges.

Other men, not saloon-keepers, but working in business to which they give their undivided attention and still drawing large salaries and making thousands of dollars clear profit as bridgetenders, are August Gertz, a coal man; Michael Harrington, who gets $900 a year for "turning" the Ashland avenue bridge, which has been nailed up since Mayor Swift's administration; John G. Hoeger, publisher of the Iconoclast; Charles A. McCarle; J. J. Reilly, who gets $600 a year for tending a bridge that has not been turned in the knowledge of any steamboat captain now on the river; Edward J. Ring, who draws $900 for operating the Laurel street bridge, which is never used or turned; C. H. Rippe, who owns a general store near the Riverdale bridge across the Little Calumet and has turned his bridge three times in five years, at $480 per year; Edward Simon, who has charge of the Wells street bridge, $2,700 per annum and never works, but pays out part of his salary for necessary help, and A. Weil, "bridgetender" at Twelfth street, who gets $2,700 a year and farms out the work for about half of this sum.

Sarafoff Dead.

Salonica, European Turkey, Oct. 17.—The report of the death of Boris Sarafoff, the famous Macedonian leader, is confirmed.

ARMY MANEUVERS

Now in Progress at Fort Riley Over 225 Square Miles.

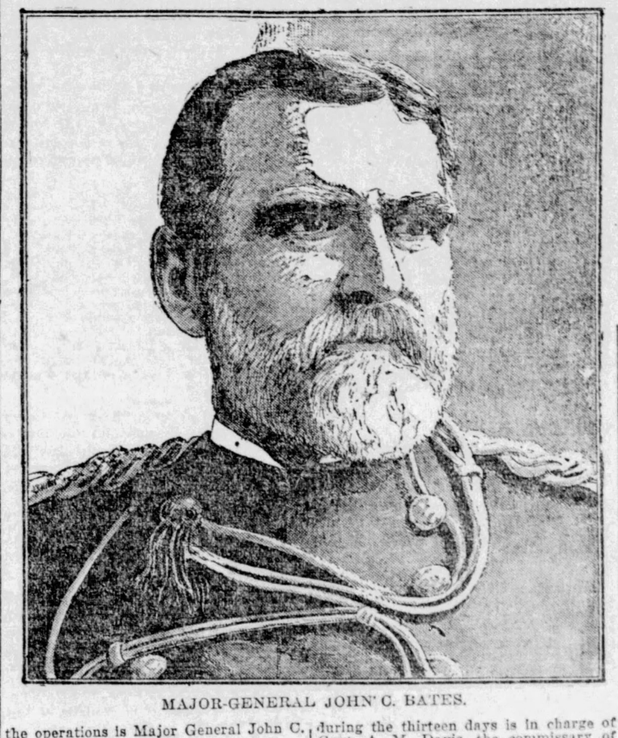
Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 16.—Beginning today and continuing until October 27 the army reservation here is to be the scene of the greatest military maneuvers ever conducted in the United States. The success of the maneuvers held here last fall inspired the War department to lay the plans this year on a much larger scale. The movements of the troops will extend over an area of 225 square miles, instead of being limited to nineteen square miles, as they were a year ago, and the number of troops has been doubled.

The game will be largely one of strategy. All the arms of the service will take part in it. The artillery will be represented by nine light batteries—the largest and strongest force of field artillery that has been brought together in this country since the civil war—with Major William H. Coffin in command. There will be a brigade of cavalry, under Gen. C. C. C. Carr, and brigades of infantry commanded by Brigadier Generals Fred D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell and Thomas H. Barry. In command of all the several arms an opportunity for observing the evolutions and capabilities of the other arms. Thus the cavalrymen will see what the infantry and artillery are doing, and the artillery will get a more definite notion of the sort of cooperation which may be expected from the infantry and cavalry. The value of this is obvious. Of course, the engineers will have their own important part to play in the operations, constructing pontoon bridges and throwing up earthworks, while the signal corps, with telegraphs, telephones and a balloon, will attend to the business of conveying intelligence.

The regular troops engaged in the maneuvers, and the most of which are now on the field, come from Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan.; Sill and Reno, Okla.; Niobrara and Robinson, Neb.; Logan, Col.; D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Douglas, Utah; Snelling, Minn.; Lincoln, N. D.; Myer, Va.; Keough, Montana, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Besides the regular troops there will be an army of national guards present as follows: Kansas, one brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry and two batteries of field artillery; Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Arkansas, one regiment of infantry each; Colorado, one battalion of infantry; Nebraska, a signal corps of about sixty men.

The work of establishing the camp was practically completed today. The camp extends several miles along the Kansas river. The site is well drained and there exists a plentiful supply of pure water. The work of feeding the army



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES.

the operations is Major General John C. Bates.

One of the most important, not to say picturesque, features of the war game will be an attack upon a convoy of food supplies. A supply train, composed as it is of a string of loaded wagons miles in length, is obviously vulnerable to assault and correspondingly difficult to defend. The problem is to fetch it through, in order that the victuals in question may not go to recruit the larder of the foe

Where a railway runs through a scene of military operations, as in this neighborhood, the control of it often determines the success of any army. Hence the importance of securing the mastership of traffic over the Union Pacific road. Whichever force, the blue or the brown, obtains, theoretically speaking, the advantage will be in a position to cry "mate" to its adversary.

Questions of this sort will be determined by officers of high rank appointed by the War department. They will decide which wins, the blue army or the brown army, when an attack is made upon a fortified village. It will be their function to determine whether an intrenched position has been (technically) captured and whether this regiment or that brigade has been (constructively) wiped out. From their decision there will be no appeal.

In the course of the operations an entire division will be marched out and deployed for battle. An attack in force will be made upon an outpost, after preliminary skirmishing and reconnoissance, and the blue and brown armies will finally come into collision. The forces being pretty evenly matched, the losses on both sides may be expected to be large, though the wounded will not require hospital treatment, and the dead will, happily, come to life again after the fray.

One of the most important objects of the maneuvers is to afford to officers of the thirteen days is in charge of Capt. A. M. Davis, the commissary of the department of the Missouri. A depot commissary has been put up near the camp, where all articles which the troops may need may be purchased. Arrangements have been perfected to supply the troops with fresh beef, fresh vegetables and fresh bread every day while they are encamped on the reservation. The supply of bread will come from the army bakery at Fort Riley, which will be operated night and day during the next two weeks.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 19.—Because of recent arrival in camp none of the national guard regiments took place in the army maneuvers today. It was found necessary to allow the militia at least 2x hours more to get their camps comfortably established. The exercises today comprised two distinct affairs. They were, however, similar in character, and description of one tells of the other. In the first, Col. Duncan, of the Sixth infantry, with a battery of artillery and two troops of cavalry, composing a "Blue" force, crossed the Republican river and invaded territory belonging to the "Baowns."

Along about the time that would bring him back to camp promptly for dinner, Colonel Duncan marched toward home. The force of the "Browns," under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsbury, of the Eighty cavalry, was awaiting him and the attack opened as soon as Col. Duncan turned back, his force becoming the rear guard of an imaginary army that had gone before. Lieut.-Col. Kingsbury tried in every way to harass the "Blues," striving to cut them off, break up, and drive them from their proper line of march. Col. Duncan, however, kept steadily on his way and, although his "losses" were considerable because of preponderating fire of the "Browns" brought against him, he managed to reach his camp without being cut off.

The second exercise was commanded by Col. Jacob Kline, of the 21st infantry and the pursuers by Lieut.-Col. Stever, of the adjutant general's office. The weather was ideal throughout and the exercises were considered by the umpires to be a great success.

NOT GUILTY.

Tillman Set Free by the Verdict of the Jury.

Lexington, S. C., Oct. 15.—The jury in the case of Former Lieutenant Governor J. H. Tillman, who was tried for the murder of Editor Gonzales, has found him not guilty. The jury announced at 10:45 that a verdict had been agreed upon. The defendant and attorneys were sent for, and the jury then filed into the court room, and the verdict was read.

A demonstration followed the announcement, friends of the defendant giving vent to their feelings in a shout. The court, previous to the reading of the verdict, had admonished the spectators to refrain from any demonstration.

Counsel for the defense moved the prisoner's discharge from the sheriff's custody. No objection being made by the state, the court made the order.

The jury was out about twenty hours before returning a verdict. The defendant shook hands with the judge and members of the jury, and left the court room accompanied by his friends and counsel.

Soon after the jury retired yesterday, a ballot was taken, the result being ten to two for acquittal. After some deliberation, one of the two went over to the side of the acquittal, but it was not until about 20 minutes before the jury sent word to the court this morning that an agreement had been reached, that the twelfth man yielded. Very few of the jurors got any sleep during the night. The long delay caused apprehension that a mistrial would result. The jury could not have stayed out beyond Saturday night at midnight. The count in the indictment charging the carrying of concealed weapons, was lost sight of in the trial, and was not considered.

The wife and mother of the defendant, who had attended the trial daily, were not in the court room when the verdict was announced, but the latter was on her way to the court house, having heard the news, when her son walked out, and met her on the street. His wife awaited him at the hotel, having been informed of the verdict in advance of his coming. Senator Tillman was not present today, having returned to his home yesterday, where his wife is recovering from injuries received in a runaway accident. A telegram was sent him immediately after the verdict was announced.

PANAMA CANAL.

Bogota, Colombia, Oct. 14.—The senate committee charged with drawing up a bill authorizing the president of the republic to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States, today presented the project to the senate. It provides that the latter must approve or disapprove of the extension of the concession for six years granted to the new Panama Canal company in 1900. If this is disapproved Colombia will reimburse $1,000,000 to the company, with interest, if the extension of the concession is approved by the senate the new Panama Canal company will have until the year 1910 to fulfill its obligations.

The senate will take up the bill on Monday. It is pointed out that authorizations given to the executive by the senate to negotiate treaties are valueless, as the executive, according to the constitution, can negotiate treaties without authorization from the senate and present them to congress for approval.

WINS HER HEART

Food That Helps Baby and the Family Pleases Mother.

Show a mother how to feed her baby so that it will be healthy, rosy and plump and grow up strong and sturdy and the mother's gratitude is everlasting.

A mother says: "Five weeks ago I weaned baby but could not get her to take any kind of food until I tried Grape-Nuts which she relished from the first and on it she has plumped up and blossomed into a fat, chubby little girl.

"I feed Grape-Nuts to her regularly and use three packages a week for baby and my three-year-old boy alone, and I find that it regulates their bowels and keeps them nourished, strong and in good health all the time.

"Since feeding my children on Grape-Nuts I have used absolutely no medicine for either of them. Such food as this that does such wonders wins its way to a mother's heart. Please accept our thanks for the good your food has done in our family where we all eat it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Children will grow up strong and healthy or weak and puny according to the food given. Grape-Nuts is a complete and perfect food made on scientific lines and this is easily proved by trial.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

YOUTHFUL VIGOR RESTORED

After Investigating all Known Methods we Believe There is Nothing to Equ "CALTHOS"—It Cures at Home.

To Prove It, Full Five Days' Trial Treatment Will Be Sent Free to a Needy Man. Send for it Today. No C. O. D. or Prescription Scheme.

This paper is authorized to say that if any middle-aged or old man who does not feel himse as capable today as when he was in his twenties, or any young man who is not as perfect as knows he ought to be, will write in confidence to the Von Mohl Co., of Cincinnati, they will be gl to send each man who writes them a full 6 da trial treatment of "Calthos," the great reme for weak and nervous men, discovered by th celebrated French scientist, Prof. Jules Labor This is the very remedy that has cured so ma thousands of men of all ages, who through erro in youth, excesses in later life and still oth causes, had become weaklings of the most embe rassing kind. It instantly restored to them t power which they had lost and gave them ba again the vigor, confidence and ambition younger days, and all privately in their ov home. It is the only remedy of its kind sa tioned by the French and German armies, a the Von Mohl Co. has the sole distributing rig for America.

There is nothing whatsoever behind this off to send you a 6 days' trial treatment free. means that and nothing more. It is no C. O. prescription or deposit scheme, as this concern too large to resort to such nefarious metho And while others are spending hundreds of tho ands of dollars every year in advertising, the V Mohl Co. puts its spare money into free tr treatments, which it sends out broadcast to men who send their name and address, and in t way they not only prove the value of Calthos, they do mankind some good. You surely need t great discovery if you suffer from Lost Manhoo Emissions, Prematurity, Spermatorrhoea, Varic cele, Enlargement of the Prostate Gland, Lack Virile Power, Hydrocele, Impotency; if you a bashful, timid in the company of ladies, if y lack confidence in your powers, if you are n socially as attractive as you used to be, if y are getting to be a "woman hater." Calthos w get your blood to circulating to the desired sp your nerves to tingling with renewed ambitio your muscles enlarged with increasing power; will stop the drains, create healthy life force, t vigorate the flabby parts and make you on again see life as you saw it in your prime, and every vigorous man sees it throughout life. will be a permanent cure and it is accomplish privately in your own home.

You may think you have tried your level be to be cured, you may have spent money on t thing and that without good results, but up you send for the free trial treatment of Calth and see for yourself what wonderful good it d

you, you cannot say with a clear conscience that you have done your full duty to yourself. Calth has permanently cured thousands who have tried "everything else." It will cure you if only y will be thoughtful enough to send for it. Do so today sure and they will send you free, besides t 6 days' trial treatment, many interesting illustrated books on the subject, all in plain wrapper, s sealed against inspection. Do not hesitate to write, as they are only too glad to do this for s suffering man and you should not rest content until you find out by actual trial if Calthos c cure you. Write today in full confidence.

THE VON MOHL CO., 499 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, Ohi

STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN

Unveiled at Washington With Impressive Ceremonies.

Washington, Oct. 15.—To the memory of William Tecumseh Sherman an equestrian statue was unveiled here this afternoon by a little boy, William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndyke, grandson of the dead chieftain, in the presence of official Washington, the President, the diplomatic corps and the cabinet at its head. Thousands of veterans, members of the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Ohio, and the Potomac, all the regular troops in the vicinity of Washington, a battalion of marines, two battalions of seamen and the District National Guard were reviewed by the President, before the unveiling ceremonies, which began at 2:30 o'clock.

After the invocation by the Rev. D. J. Stafford and music by the Marine band, General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Sherman statue commission, made the introductory address. Upon its conclusion, the Marine band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," the Fourth Field Battery fired a salute and the flags which hid from view the statue, were drawn aside by the grandson of the hero to whose memory it was erected.

President Roosevelt was then introduced and spoke as follows:

"Today we meet together to do honor to the memory of one of the great men whom, in the hour of her agony, our nation brought forth for her preservation. The civil war was not only in the importance of the issues at stake and of the outcome the greatest of modern times, but it was also, taking into account its duration, the severity of the fighting, and the size of the armies engaged, the greatest since the close of the Napoleonic struggles. Among the generals who rose to high position as leaders of the various armies in the field are many who will be remembered in our history as long as this history itself is remembered. High among these chiefs rise the figures of Grant and of Grant's great lieutenant, Sherman, whose statue here in the national capital is today to be unveiled. It is not necessary here to go over the long roll of Sherman's mighty feats. They are written large throughout the history of the civil war. Our memories would be poor indeed if we did not recall them now, as we look along Pennsylvania avenue and think of the great triumphal march which surged down its length when at the close of the war the victorious armies of the east and of the west met here in the capital of the nation they had saved.

"There is a peculiar fitness in commemorating the great deeds of the soldiers who preserved this nation by suitable monuments at the national capital. I trust we shall soon have a proper statue of Abraham Lincoln, to whom more than to any other one man this nation owes its salvation. Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of the nation, I wish to congratulate all of you who have been instrumental in securing the erection of this statue to General Sherman.

"Our homage today to the memory of Sherman comes from the depths of our being. We would be unworthy citizens did we not feel profound gratitude toward him, and those like him and under him, who, when the country called in her dire need, sprang forward with such gallant eagerness to answer that call. As a nation we are the greater, not only for the valor and devotion to duty displayed by the men in blue, who won in the great struggle for the Union, but also for the valor and the loyalty toward what they regarded as right of the men in gray, for this war, thrice fortunate above all other recent wars in its outcome, left to all of us the right of brotherhood alike with valiant victor and valiant vanquished.

"We can not afford to lose the virtues which made the men of '61 to '65 great in war. No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the army and navy of the past if he does not back up the army and navy of the present. If we are farsighted in our patriotism, there will be no let up in the work of building, and of keeping at the highest point of efficiency, a navy suited to the part the United States must hereafter play in the world, and of making and keep our small regular army, which in event of a great war can never be a thing but the nucleus around which volunteer armies must form themselv the best army of its size to be fo among the nations.

"We can ill afford to tolerate dishonest man in the public service a coward in the army. In every public vice, as in every army, there will wrongdoers, there will occur mistak This can not be avoided; but vigil watch must be kept, and as soon as covered the wrongdoing must be stop and the wrongdoers punished.

"It is well to keep alive the memory those men who are fit to serve as ex ples of what is loftiest and best in Am ican citizenship. Such a man was G eral Sherman. To very few in any eration is it given to render such servi as he rendered; but each of us in his gree can try to show something of t qualities of character upon which, in t sum, the high worth of Sherman reste his courage, his kindliness, his clean simple living, his sturdy good sense, manliness and tenderness in the intim relations of life, and finally, his inflexi

STATUE OF GEN. SHERMAN UNVEILED TO-DAY.

rectitude of soul and his loyalty to that in this free republic is hallowed symbolized by the national flag."

As soon as the applause following President's address had subsided, Da B. Henderson, of Iowa, former spea of the house of representatives, spoke behalf of the Army of the Cumberla

Mr. Henderson, in the course of address referred to Booth, Guiteau Czolgosz as the "horrid, damnable m ifestations of our national growth."

For the Society of the Army of Tennessee, Representative Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, in a long speech Gen. Sherman: "His fame will forward to future generations as fame of a great American soldier confined by the limits of any society, expanding and growing and glorious the honor of an American soldier shall be."

General Grosvenor declared Sherma character the most faultless, brilli and most abounding in the elements greatness that was given to the world any nation in the nineteenth century.

General Thomas J. Henderson, of I nois, eulogized Sherman on behalf of Society of the Army of the Ohio.

Speaking for the Society of the Ar of the Potomac, Gen. Daniel E. Sick said: "Sherman fills a conspicuous p in the history of great commanders. will always hold high rank in the esti tion of Americans, as one of our fe most heroes. He is grouped with Sh dan and Thomas, among the chief l tenants of Grant."

The ceremonies closed with the be diction pronounced by the Right R Henry Yates Satterlee, bishop of Wa ington.

Jerusalem, Oct. 17.—Cholera broken out at Bethlehem. The town been cordoned by troops.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON.

Keynotes of Harmony

dnesday.

ou can no more filter your mind into ity than you can compress it into mness; you must keep it pure if you uld have it pure, and throw no stones o it if you would have it quiet.

ursday.

When we are alone we have our oughts to watch; in our family, our pers; and in society, our tongues.

iday.

f Love is the open sesame to heaven, it not of the utmost urgency that we tivate it and value it as the "pearl great price?"

turday.

Money hoarded is a more serious impediment to progress than anyone will readily imagine. It deprives one of the necessity of effort; it stultifies genius; it destroys the necessity of conquest and eventually the power of conquest also.

Sunday

Do your duty, else no knowledge, beauty, or love will ever lead you to the peace of God.

Monday.

It is a truth—a blessed truth—that as we learn to not hurry and worry we learn how to do and accomplish much.

Tuesday.

Extract the lesson out of yesterday, borrow sunshine from tomorrow, but do today's work today.

About the Federation of Women's Clubs.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

he meeting of the Federated Wo- n's Clubs of Ohio next week in Co- bus brings to the thought the wonder- growth of clubs all over the country. ese gather together for a discussion of various questions affecting the gen- l well being, not of women and chil- n alone, but of all classes of society, luding problems educational, social and itical. Such conventions are full of ong purpose as is manifest to the ob- vant person in attendance.

et us consider for a moment the de- opment of this movement which had inception so recently as the latter half the century hardly yet disappeared o the past. Who could have believed n that in 1903 there would be a body 800,000 women federated under a con- ution, the great object being to bring m together for harmonious and united sideration of the varying interests of ry part of this vast country? Not y this but in the General Federation included eight foreign clubs of women o seek thus to enlarge their own owledge and power for the benefit of ir own people.

n the gathering next week over three ndred clubs will be represented, the atest number federated in any one te. New York, however, has the gest membership of individual club men in her Federation, the total reach- 32,600. Only think what that means both cases! Think of the force, the ver of the influence which is thus rted by the united thought of so many ad minded, earnest, thinking women: d what a responsibility is theirs!

ne of the subjects to be considered at Ohio convention is the establishment our large cities of juvenile courts, in ich the offences of children may be ated apart from those of adults, as uld always be the case. To save se little ones from the sights and nds that must meet them when herd- and arraigned with hardened crim- ls, is one step towards their reform; chance of saving them from a vicious ; an opportunity to judge them wisely h reference to their home and street uences, and prevent them from be- ing a future menace to society.

he convention is to be addressed by ge Tuthill, of Chicago, upon this sub- His experience as the judge in Juvenile Court of that city qualifies to speak with an intelligent under- nding of the whole most vital matter. s not with him a theory, but absolute wledge. What he will say can hard- fail to have weight with those to om he speaks, and give them courage o on with the work commenced now Ohio. And it is interesting to know his convention, that all the other offi- of the court in Chicago are paid by Women's Clubs there, showing how ng is their conviction of the necessity his method of dealing with youthful nders.

hould this be made a leading feature women's club work for the ensuing r, it will be Ohio's contribution to the vement for that betterment of the con- on of children which is rife elsewhere. The Georgia Federation has le child-labor its objective effort, and gh the bill which, through its influence, was brought before the Legisla , failed to pass, yet there is no dis- agement as to future success.

o great public good is ever accom- hed without continuous labor, any e than individual progress. Be- s the opponents to new conditions, there are always the "wobblers" who sit upon the fence uncertain which way to tumble, but always in their uncertainty giving weight to the opposition.

May the assembled women next week take a broad outlook, not only over this one field of work, but over every other far reaching plan brought forward for their consideration, interchanging views tolerantly, and with that readiness to look on every side which brings wisdom as its finality.

In considering the importance of the club movement among women, it must be remembered that all the clubs of the United States are not federated, that there are many working for good independently, believing that thus they can better reach the accomplishment desired. That this is a mistake I believe, unless the purpose be only for individual intellectual improvement. Even then contact with "clubs of higher purpose and broader work" will bring more elevated ideals and definite lines of culture.

Let me quote from the open letter sent out by the General Federattion to club women:

"With federation comes not only a breadth of outlook, of purpose, of association, of work—which means growth, the thing supremely to be desired in the individual or the club, but there is that which cannot be put into cold words—a broader charity, a more tolerant spirit, and a sweetness and strength of sympathy and co-operation among strong reserved women, widely separated, yet standing together in a concerted movement for common good."

In the last few words lies the pith of the whole matter. "A concerted movement for common good." This has only been possible in these later years, since woman has been free to seek intellectual development: since the barriers to attainment have been largely swept away. Said Rev. Minot Savage:

"The contrast between the women injured and dwarfed by education and convention and the woman left free to develop her abilities physically and intellectually was as great as that between the tree forced and repressed into the form of vase or bird, and the beautiful cedar or pine, spreading wide its graceful and sheltering branches for the protection of the wayfarer."

And this is true. The woman of today, thanks to the noble pioneers who blazed the way, is a wholly different being from the woman of a half century ago.

"At last the woman's age. At last the flower
Of the long seed time!"

It is this great change, hardly yet realized, that has brought the possibilities of effective work outside of the home, without diminishing the orderliness and beauty of the home itself. If woman's freedom in thought, education, and influence, meant the destruction of what is the strength of the nation, then it must needs be regretted. But it does not. It means its betterment through the enlargement of the mother love by a love for humanity's good.

To work together! To unite thought—and there is a wonderful moving power in that alone—and effort upon finding a remedy for great public evils: to send forth in calm, temperate, well-considered words their conviction as to the need of betterment; to co-operate in putting into motion the influences that will finally bring wise and effective action—this is the work, not only of the Federated Clubs of Ohio, but of those in every state of this great Republic.

The Cozy Corner

THE HINDERERS.

e're careful souls, we're very careful souls;
touch is velvet and our step is down;
speech is honey served in painted bowls;
e smile, but never frown."

ush" is our watchword, whispered under breath;
r motto this: "Let well enough alone."
burrow, dim with dust, nor wait for death
hide us 'neath its stone.

ere are who lift their faces to the sky,
n-fronted, sun-illumined, strong of hand;
tremble as their earnest ranks go by
labor in the land."

ey sow, they reap, they do, they even dare!
e hinder cautiously—not overmuch,
ing a hand on Progress here and there
thwart her with a touch."

d yet, should the reformer chance to win,
d should the world by him at last be led,
careful souls would hold it then no sin
rise and eat his bread."

—The Independent.

mong the late comers who send answers to the Dropped Word Quotations, who, while too late to receive the e, are deserving of honorable mention are Miss Olive A. Rice, of New k, and Mrs. Geneva Sieg Ballard, of s. It was thought that ample time been allowed for these answers, and n that time had expired, the arrangets of the paper would not admit of er delay.

our friends would write promptly on subjects under discussion, it would e the page much brighter, and more al, as being delayed for weeks and etimes months, some very valuable munications are lost to our readers.

very welcome, timely and interesting r has been received from a new correspondent, telling us of personal experiences in her own country. She calls her letter:

Hallowe'en Customs in Scotland.

Perhaps some of the younger Blade readers would like to know how the wee Scotch bairns spend Hallowe'en.

A number of the children get together and make lanterns out of turnips, just as the American children do of pumpkins. Then they go to the houses of some of their companions where they are served with mashed potatoes, in which they find tiny dolls, thimbles, etc. Of course they are not at all hungry, and eat the potato for the gifts covered with it.

Perhaps at the next house they find a tubful of water, with a few apples in it, and I assure you it is great fun to "dook" for them—that is—to catch them with the teeth. There is a great deal of splashing, and by the time four or five heads get into one tub, there is some bumping and a deal of laughing and noise, but as the children usually have the kitchen to themselves, there is no harm done.

When they have succeeded in getting the apples, there is a pancake hung up in the middle of the room and each one tries to get a bite. As it is well spread with molasses, and the hands are tied behind one so the cake cannot be held firmly, there are some pretty sticky faces, and after the cake is broken to pieces before any one gets a bit of it. Sometiems an apple is hung up instead of the pancake. When I look back to those days, I think it was just as well that no one did succeed in biting the cake, for reasons you will appreciate, and I am sure I should not have much appetite for such a cake now, but my! what fun it was.

After a while the children are tired and settle down by the open fire to crack nuts, try charms and tell stories for a while; then each one lights his turnip-lantern and goes to his home. Not that there is any need of them, as we may all live in the same "close" or flat, but because it is Hallowe'en we must carry them.

It is pleasant to look back to those pleasant days of our childhood and enjoy them in memory, and though we like our American home and friends we would like to see Bonnie Scotland again.—Scotch Lassie.

Will the Scotch Lassie oblige the editor by sending again her full name and address?

Some Other Things.

Of course "Seven X" is welcome.

If no one has any objections I should like to become a member of the Cozy Corner, in order that I may have a "say" on the subjects that are discussed there from time to time. If admitted I shall be satisfied and thankful, if I am ever able to awaken half as much interest as I take in what I read there.—"Seven X," or Threescore and Ten.

Mrs. M. Stekhamer is referred to back numbers of The Blade, where she will find several remedies for the troubles she mentions. These have been given within the year and we can hardly give the space now for repeating them.

Mrs. Camden Swisher asks for a recipe for canning green corn: a recipe in which tartaric acid was used, was given in The Blade about three years ago, she says, and if any one has kept this, will they please send it and oblige her?

VARIOUS HINTS FOR THE COOK

Here is a recipe for a preserve that is quite unknown in many parts of the country, but very easily made and exceedingly good:

Cascalho.

Pare and slice very thin sufficient sweet pumpkin to make ten pounds. Cut six good-sized juicy lemons into thin slices, and remove all of the seeds. Place the two in alternate layers with ten pounds of sugar in an earthen kettle, and let it stand in a cool place for twenty-four hours. Then place over the fire, and let it boil gently until the pumpkin is almost transparent. Pour into wide-mouthed bottles and seal.—Carrie J. Manning, N. Y.

September and October are the months for succotash, and it should be found on the dinner table two or three times a week. Here is a good and easily prepared recipe:

Succotash.

Equal quantities of cut corn and lima beans should be used. The beans should be cooked in just enough water to cover them and when half done, the corn and seasoning of salt and pepper added. Just before serving add enough sweet milk to make the required quantity of succotash and a little butter; when this is heated through, serve very hot.

Baked Corn in Pepper Cases.

Cut from the cob sufficient cold, boiled corn to make a pint, and make a good cream sauce with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter and half a pint of milk. Cut a slice from the top of six or eight large, green peppers, remove the seeds and boil until tender. Fill these pepper-shells with the corn and cream sauce, place in a baking dish and bake for fifteen minutes.

Baked Tomatoes.

Scald and peel tomatoes, scoop out a spoonful of the meat from the center of each. For six or eight tomatoes chop fine a small onion and fry it till brown in a spoonful of butter, add salt and pepper, one cupful of finely rolled bread crumbs the chopped tomato that was taken from the centers and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Mix these and stir over the fire for five minutes. Pack the tomatoes closely in a baking pan, fill the centers with the prepared mixture, and bake in a hot oven until brown.

"A woman's power avails most when it is asserted least."

"Weddings are more numerous than marriages."

"Parents live on every street; fathers and mothers are not so common."

"A man may call his wife 'my dear,' and at the same time be a perfect 'bear' in his conduct towards her."

Hallowe'en Whimsies.

"The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about:
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine
And thrice again to make up nine.
Peace! the charm's wound up."

Surely nothing new can be said about Hallowe'en. There are always the same tricks to be played, the same trials of fortune, the same "generally good time" for the girls and boys, and the same letting down of the bars of conventionality by their elders, when, for one night, they can put aside the matter-of-fact things of life and indulge their innate love for the mysterious and the desire to know that which is hidden from mortal sight.

The chief charm of a Hallowe'en frolic depends, like its success upon the amount of fun-loving spirit with which it is undertaken, and this is seldom lacking when a merry crowd of people, young or old, meet.

The best possible place for such a party is at a farm-house, where there is a large barn that can be used, and plenty of out-of-doors for the games. Here, too, can be found genuine "kale patches" and corn in the husk, as well as the pumpkins necessary for the jack-o'-lanterns.

Large piles of brush should be collected in different places and lines of lanterns strung about in every possible place. All of these preparations, except the brush-pile bonfires, can be imitated on the lawn of a city home, but, like all imitations, they lack the inspiration of the genuine articles.

Four-leaved clovers, cut from heavy card-board, can be used for the invitations; on these are written the place and time of the meeting and the character chosen by the hostess for the guest, providing it is to be a fancy dress affair. Fairies, dwarfs, witches, elves and p x's are appropriate characters to assume, though more often hosts and guests alike are simply shrouded in the mystery of sheets and pillow-cases.

The guests are met at an appointed rendezvous by hay-wagons drawn by white horses; the driver being attired in a fantastic attire of white and red with "horns and hoofs" very much in evidence. This weird equipage is lighted by lanterns strung along its sides, and its progress along the road is announced by tinhorns, bells, etc.

Arrived at the house, the guests are met by the host and hostess, each draped in white cheese cloth from head to feet, who extend a welcome in sepulchral tones and give to each newcomer a ghostly handshake that will cause the shivers to travel up and down the spine of any who do not know that each holds in his hand a kid glove, filled with wet sand, and which has laid on ice until it has attained the proper d gree of clamminess.

When the guests have all arrived, the party adjourns to the barn. All lights should be candles "dimly burning" while, if possible, small quantities of wood alcohol and common salt burning in tin pans, will add the blue flames appropriate to the occasion. In the middle of the floor let there be a pile of corn; from this the "Master Witch" draws an ear, to which is attached by a red ribbon a card containing an order for a "song," a "story," or a "dance" (the witch's hornpipe); this ear of corn he throws to some one in the circle, who must do the bidding of the card.

Talking or laughing—no matter what occasion may arise—is strictly forbidden under penalty of "something dreadful;" judgment to be given by a council of goblins.

Sometimes in place of the corn, is a large kettle, or cauldron, from which the witch draws the fortunes of those present, reading them aloud amid the groans and shrieks, (of laughter) of the assembly. This plan gives an opportunity for the poet of the party to provide little rhymes for the fortune-teller's cauldron.

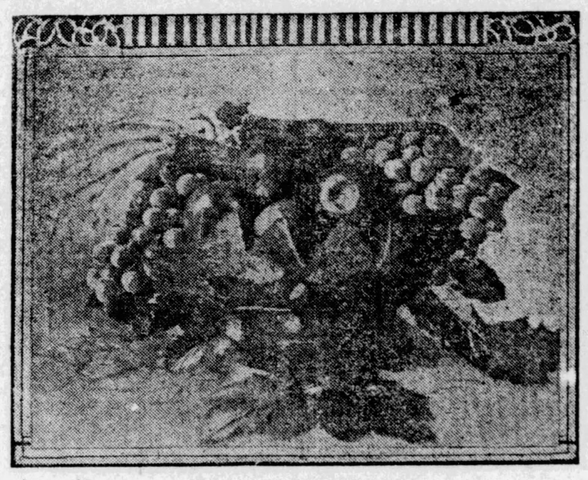
Another method of discerning the fate of the guests is to have the kettle filled with little parcels rolled in fantastic shapes with a string attached to each, and every one present advances and draws one package, the contents indicating what fate has in store for them. For this, small thimbles, a key a ring, book, bit of poetry, paint, or scrub bursh, cooking utensils, etc., are placed in the packages.

When this is done, adjournment to the yard is made, and by the light of the bonfires, the usual games are played and stories told, until the master of ceremonies presents each one with a plate, a bowl, spoon and knife, and announces that the witches will furnish a bowl of broth to every one who has courage to go alone, "down the haunted lane, around the haunted barn where spirits both black and white do most congregate and across the field of Fate." This winding way is marked out by a line of lanterns, and leads to the dining room of the house where a substantial supper is served, and eaten by the hungry guests, who are relieved of their ghostly habiliments as they enter.

After supper, games, or dancing, finish the evening which must be prolonged into the "wee, sma' bours ayont the twal," and then the weary, happy party are taken home in the same conveyances that brought them.

If the weather, or the place, will not permit of the out-of-doors games, there are many for the house. The usual ones of melting lead and dropping it into cold water, roasting nuts, pulling the kale stocks, looking in the glass at midnight to see the face of your future mate peering over your shoulder—are always popular with the very young folks, and for those children of older growth "Grandmother's Album" furnishes much sport. Albums holding pictures of persons dressed in costumes of long ago, daguerreotypes and old portraits, are passed around for examination by all; then some of the men and women leave the room, returning dressed to resemble as nearly as possible the pictures, others guessing which ones are meant. A prize is awarded to the one who gives the best representation.

In another "quiet" game, the hostess holds a numbered list of all present. She gives to each one a card and pencil, and asks them to write a biographical sketch, and a prophecy, of the person whose number is on the card given them, no one but the hostess knowing to whom the number belongs. When all are ready, the papers are dropped into a hat, drawn out and read by some one chosen by the party, and after each reading the hostess gives the name opposite the corresponding number in her list. The papers not being read by their writers, much additional fun is caused by the search for authors, by those who have particularly amusing fortunes predicted.



A PUMPKIN CENTERPIECE.
—The Woman's Home Companion.

A NONSENSE CALENDAR.

You wouldn't believe
On All Hallow Eve
What lots of fun we can make,
With apples to bob,
And nuts on the hob
And a ring-and-thimble cake.

A paper boat
We will set afloat,
And on it write a name;
Then salt we'll burn,
And our fortunes learn
From a flickering candle flame.

Tom said, "When it's dark
We can strike a spark
From the fur of the big black cat."
But I said "No!
'T would tease kitty so—
And I love her too much for that."
—Carolyn Wells in St. Nicholas.

FOR AN OCTOBER FROLIC.

Children from eight to twelve years will enjoy a Hallowe'en frolic on the evening of October 31. Field corn, strung cranberries, and autumn leaves may be used effectively in decorating the rooms, and lights in Jack-o'-lanterns give the finishing touch of weirdness.

As the guests arrive each receives a black cat's tail (painted on cotton) at the large end of which is a pin. These are to be pinned as nearly as possible where they belong on a huge black cat which is painted on a sheet hung at one end of the room. Each child in turn is blindfolded and tries to pin his tail on the black cat's portrait. The girl who comes nearest to pinning a tail where it should go may receive as a prize a little doll dressed as a witch, while the boy who comes nearest wins a ghost.

Before the guests arrive nuts should be hidden by the hostess in every conceivable place, high and low, in folds of curtains, on window-ledges, in flower-pots—wherever one can be tucked away. Each child receives a small bag or basket in which to gather the nuts, and after the hunt all sit around the open fire and crack and eat them while the hostess starts a patchwork story. This may be a ghost story, which is carried along to an exciting point, when the hostess stops and the player on her right tells some more. He also stops at an interesting place and his neighbor on the right continues the story.

The next game is tossing chestnuts. A bowl-shaped basket about nine inches in diameter is placed at one end of the room. Each child receives ten chestnuts, and standing eight feet from the basket tries to throw them, one at a time, i to it. The score is kept by the hostess, and the child who has succeeded in tossing the greatest number of chestnuts into the basket wins.

Peanut Tournament.—The children now take seats around small tables—four

at each. A large bowl of peanuts is brought in and a cupful is piled in the middle of each table. A small pair of bonbon-tongs, such as may be bought at a confectioner's, is provided for every table. The children try in turn to take off a peanut at a time without stirring the other nuts. If a player succeeds he may have another chance and another until he fails, when the turn passes to the child on the left. At the end of twenty minutes a bell is rung, and the player at each table having the most peanuts wins. The winners at the different tables play another round, and, if necessary, still another round is played until there is but one winner, who well deserves the prize—a huge papier-mache peanut filled with bonbons.

Hallowe'en Charms that are merry rather than mystic are chosen as being more adapted to youthful players.

First comes the time-honored Bobbing for Apples, which is too well known to require description. Then Snapdragon, varied by substituting for the raisins amid burning alcohol, bits of tin-foil in

which are wrapped folded slips of paper each with a prophecy written upon it. These should be placed in a tin or earthen dish and covered with water. The alcohol is then poured down the side of the dish, gently so that it will float on the water instead of mixing with it.

A ring is hung from the chandelier at a convenient distance from the floor, and each child in turn walks directly up to the ring and, without hesitating a moment, tries to run a pencil through it. This is more difficult than it sounds.

Next three candles are lighted and set near a window. Three children at a time stand in front of the candles and each makes a wish. The window is then opened, and if one or more of the candles remains lighted for one minute the child who stood opposite that candle may feel sure that her wish will come true. This is repeated until all the children have wished. The flour charm comes next. A mold of flour in fancy form has hidden within it a gold ring, and each child in turn cuts off a slice. The one in whose slice the ring comes must remove it with his teeth. Supper, which follows, is served to the children as they sit on cushions around the dining-room. The gifts are drawn from the depths of a huge Jack-o'-lantern.

A suitable menu is:

Consomme
Chicken sandwiches
Baked apples, jellied Whipped cream
Doughnuts Gingerbread animals
Nuts Fruit
Jack-'o-lantern surprise

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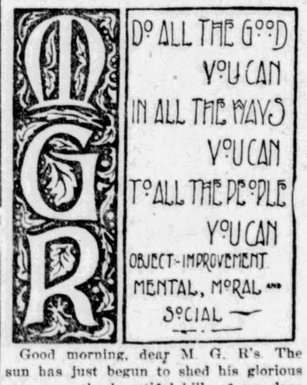


Good morning, dear M. G. R's. The sun has just begun to shed his glorious rays over the beautiful hills of our dear old state, and with the distant landscape nearly hidden and the nearer view delicately veiled by a blue-gray haze, nature seems at her loveliest. Nature is beautiful everywhere, but although grand, mountain scenery may be inspiring, and the rolling prairie soothing and peaceful, I think that for a place in which to always live, I should choose one where such extremes do not rule, but where variety affords the chief charm of the place, just like my home! The fact that "there's no place like home," of course, biases our decision somewhat.

"Sunflower Kid," I too, dislike to be counted among the "kickers" but I come very near to agreeing with you in regard to the value of our serial stories. It certainly was very interesting to note the different styles in which each chapter was written, and it made us better acquainted with the writers, but it we are to have more of these stories, I, for one, think they would be of more value to more people, if written on a different subject than our last. I should like another story something like "Laddie," or letters like those of "Quien Saba's," describing some book; it seems a if such are more helpful, though I am sure all of the M. G. R. letters have a good influence, for they are all written for a good purpose.

Thank you, "Olive Branch," for your poem about daring to aim high. It has been so cold and wet in this section this summer, that the letters from the sunny south were very refreshing. I almost imagined that I went fishing with "Miss Nightingale."

Before I take my leave of you this morning, I wish to ask "Miss Prudence" to please remember, when she makes out her new membership list, this wild, uncultivated, "York State"—"Daisy"

As this is a very warm day down in old Indiana, I will lay aside all of its cares, and have a little visit with you to tell how much I enjoyed the reunion. It was a great pleasure to meet so many old friends again. Each day finds us more closely bound together by the ties of human love, and the interests of our M. G. R. The good we are accomplishing in this work of ours, will never be realized till we meet where all of our thoughts, words and deeds shall be made known.

For "Make Haste" and his fair young bride, I wish a long and happy life, and for all old and new members, I give a welcoming smile and hand.

Was it not a great pleasure to see our dear editor's—Emily S. Bouton—picture in The Blade a few weeks ago?—"Violetta," Ind.

One of our friends who has been absent from our meetings for a very long time, returns today and is welcome as ever.

As I do not desire to be "left out" of the M. G. R. ranks entirely, I hasten to send in my dues in the shape of a letter. I did not attend the reunion, thinking that perhaps the younger members would enjoy themselves better without too many of the older heads, who are, sometimes, too prone to criticise the unguarded words and actions of the young folks.

In regard to the question concerning Platonic friendship, I believe it is possible between persons of opposite sexes, and of strong individuality, especially if they have some specific object in view and make the attainment of that object a mutual study. There are many subjects suitable for the foundation of such friendship, and none better or more satisfying than that of character building.

"Mae," of Kansas, I hope the "water" you fear you have on your brain is not the renowned "Kansas Joint" brand; if so, you had better beware of Carrie N., lest she go after you with her hatchet.

"Jolly Spinster," the minister you mention, has, doubtless, never clearly understood God's plan of salvation, or he would know the Voice of the Master, and not allow strange voices to lead him into strange ways. We may doubt ourselves, and our ministers—especially if they are like the one you speak of—we may feel that our promises and plans may fail, but we need no assurance of the fulfillment of God's promises. They are sure and unfailing, and all we have to do is to believe and trust.—"Bible Student," Washington.

Of course there is a welcome for all prodigals; come right in and make yourself at home, "Little My."

I will step just inside the door today, until I see if there is a welcome for the prodigal after such a long absence. Most of the time I have been away from home, where I did not see The Blade, and therefore, missed the "meetings;" but I assure you I am just as much interested in the M. G. R.'s—collectively and individually—as ever, and intend to do better hereafter.—"Little My," Ill.

Miss Prudence would suggest that when an M. G. R. finds herself or himself in a place where there is no Blade, that they at once form a club, and thus "do all the good, to all the people they can" in that neighborhood.

Here are some September events—what others can the M. G. R.'s send? Or, suppose you send some of the most notable events that have occurred in October or November. Be sure and send them during these months:

SEPTEMBER EVENTS.

Sept. 9, 1850—California admitted to the Union.

Sept. 10, 1813—Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

Sept. 14, 1807—Fulton's first steamboat on the Hudson.

Sept. 14, 1847—Mexico surrendered.

For the Family Furs.

When, for the first time, small Katherine witnessed a hailstorm she was very much surprised. Almost without warning large, white globules fell pelting down out of the sky. Astonished Katherine, who was out-of-doors, lost no time in getting under cover.

"Oh, mamma!" she exclaimed, rushing into the house, "come quick. It's raining moth balls."—Lippincott's.

Banner Puzzlers

For September.

New Work—Cleo Davis.
Solutions—Helen

1.—WHO WAS SHE?

She was born in Amherst, Mass., in 1831. Was a daughter of a professor of Amherst College. She was married in 1852 to a captain of the U. S. navy. He died in 1863. One by one her children died until in 1872, she was left alone and desolate. In her girlhood she had contributed some verses to a Boston paper, which were published. After the death of her husband and children she devoted her life to literature. Both her poetry and prose works are characterized by deep thoughtfulness and a rare grace and beauty of diction. In 1875 she became the wife of a Colorado merchant. In 1885 she died in the West, where she had gone for the benefit of her health, and was buried on the mountain named in her honor. She has been called the greatest benefactor to the Indians, among all American writers.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A dealer buys books at $1.50 each, less 33 1-3, and 10%. At what price per copy must he sell them to gain 45 and 1-3%?

3.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—An English poet.
2.—Part of the pen-name of an English writer.
3.—Instrument they used, and each of us.
4.—One of Tennyson's characters.

4.—POET'S ANAGRAMS.

1.—Lena Nevig, by Len W. Ogfell.
2.—Bond O'Nuws, by Wir T. Pius.
3.—Rals, by Yardlor Tayba.
4.—Satan's Thopt, by B. T. Ryan.
5.—A Venther, by E. Op.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us soumthing about the Royal Library of Ancient Nineveh?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Books are years,
Within those silent chambers, treasure lies
Preserved from age to age."

Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 8.

1.—Benjamin Franklin.
2.—The letter A.
3.—11.87. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming square: Llama, legal, agent, manna, altar.
5.—Stalactites and stalagmites are found in caves and other places where water charged with carbonate of lime is subject to evaporation. Water, impregnated with carbonic acid, is able to dissolve lime, and as all rain and surface water contains more or less carbonic acid, it takes up in its passage through the earth to the roofs of caves a certain amount of lime. When the water is exposed on the roof or floor of the cave, evaporation takes place, and so both the bulk of the water and its solvent power are reduced, and a thin pellicle of solid carbonate of lime is deposited. When this takes place on the roof of the cave, long icicle-like pendants are formed, which are called stalactites; and, when the water drops upon the floor, a stalagmitic layer is formed which rises at the points where the largest supply of material is found, in the form of pillars to meet the overhanging stalactites. In some caves these points have met and formed a series of natural pillars. Their color is usually white or yellowish.
6.—Joseph Addison wrote:

"A cheerful temper and innocence will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit, good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable."

Chat.

The fourth list in competition is given today, and as before, the Schoolmistress advises her pupils to file it away with the others for careful comparison.

The 'Cademy "paired off" nicely, Hawkeye going with U. No. Hoo and Helen with W. C. Mollett.

The solution sent by Metta to her problem answered today is this:

As he receives $15.50 for 125 lbs. of iron, he receives 4-5 of that sum for 100 lbs., equals $12.40. He pays 83 cents for 100 lbs., and gains the difference between $12.40 and 83 cents, or $11.57.

Hawkeye, it was the answer to your query concerning "The hero of two worlds" that you forgot to send. It is past due now, but if you will forward it, it can be printed in Chat.

Helen, the Schoolmistress is very glad to count you among her "steady company" once more.

U. No. Hoo, your "arithmetical" verges rather closely upon a "geometrical," but will be used just the same.

Problems that require a diagram for their explanation, while interesting, are not so desirable for a limited column like this.

W. C. Mollett, you sent two mechanicals in your last list. Cannot you replace one of them with a "miscellaneous"? Try your hand at "Pi."

THE POPE'S FAMILY LIFE.

THERESA SARTO
Sister of Pius X.

The Sphere.

The new pope is a peasant, and the son of a peasant; his sisters, who kept his house when he was Bishop of Mantua and Patriarch of Venice, still wear the peasant's costume familiar to the western world on the shoulders of the humble organ-grinders. He is the first pope for a century and a half who is of plebeian origin. Leo XIII, like Pius IX, sprang from a noble family. Sarto sprang as much from the common people as Abraham Lincoln himself. His brother is an innkeeper in Mantua. One of his sisters married a tobacconist and the other a sacristan of the church in which the present pope had officiated for ten years as parish priest. His manner of life is frugal, nor did he, when prince of the church, forsake the simplicity which was natural to a peasant; but although of the common people, he is one of nature's gentlemen, and among the few books that have been mentioned as proceeding from his pen is a Manual of Politeness which he wrote for the benefit of his parish clergy. The papers abound with stories of his geniality and humor. Unlike many of his brothers, he does not disdain the use of tobacco; he is passionately fond of music, and is himself a musician who, with the aid of Perosi, may be expected to effect a considerable revival of church music.

They say of him, also, that he is the devoted son of an affectionate mother, and that he liked nothing so much, when his administrative duties were over at Venice, as to sit down with three cronies (who were often members of the Venetian municipality) to a four-cornered card-game, tresette, at which he would recuperate his energies, his old mother the while sitting with her needlework in a corner of the room, enjoying the merry talk of her distinguished son. Of the many personal descriptions which have come to hand, all seem to speak of his splendid presence, his handsome face, his bright and merry eye, and the ripping humor which plays around his lips. He is a tremendous worker, keeps his clergy in good order, and was distinctly a rigid disciplinarian.—W. T. Stead in Review of Reviews.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY AWARD IS SIGNED.

CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS WITHDRAW IN ANGER

Exceedingly Small Crumb Granted to Canada.

UNCLE SAM GETS KEY TO PORTLAND CANAL

Two Islands That Command Entrance to the Channel.

Canada Must Give Up the Golden Cities of the Klondike That She Has Been Holding—Protest of Canadians.

London, Oct. 20.—2:20 p. m.—The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2:10 p. m. The Canadians declined to sign the award.

The Alaska award relating to the Portland canal gives the United States two islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson and destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pearse islands, which are given to Canada.

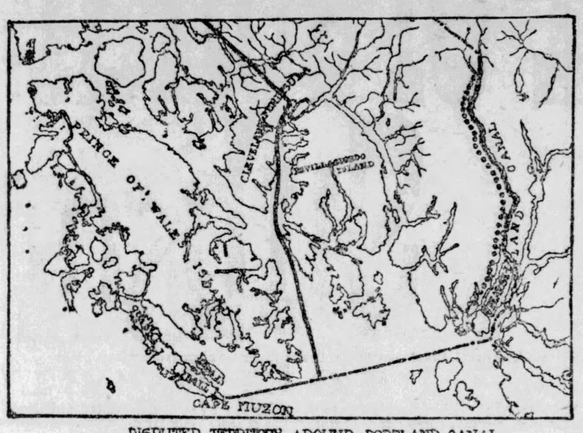
The decision grants all the American contentions with the exception of the one relating to the Portland canal. The signatories were Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and Senator Lodge, Senator Turner and Secretary Root, the American commissioners. They constituted a majority and ensured finality.

Canadians Withdraw in Anger.

Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette carried their outspoken disapproval of the decision to the point of refusing to sign even that section of the decision giving the Portland canal to Canada, and they emphasized their attitude by walking out of the cabinet room in the foreign office before the signatures of the others had been affixed to the historic document which had already been printed.

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning, not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respective agents of the American and Canadian governments.

The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.



DISPUTED TERRITORY AROUND PORTLAND CANAL.
——BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES.
——BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY GREAT BRITAIN.
·····BOUNDARY AGREED ON BY COMMISSION.

United States Gets All Disputed Territory.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland canal to Mount St. Elias.

Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the water-shed, somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

Large Crowd Disappointed.

The change in the Alaskan procedure (due to Lord Alverstone's decision not to hold the proposed public meeting and to hand the tribunal's decision to the American and Canadian government agents), caused much astonishment among the peoplewho crowded the corridors adjoining the waiting rooms. Ambassador Choate, as well as the Canadians and others immediately connected with the case, were admitted to the room where the tribunal had been holding the open sessions, but the commissioners remained closed. The secretary of the commission, Reginald T. Tower, finally emerged and informed the waiting crowd that no public session would be held and that the award would be made public through the agents. No explanation was offered, and but few persons knew that the attitude of the Canadian commissioners was responsible for the award change.

Threat Against England?

The Canadians feel very sore over the outcome. They almost openly accuse Lord Alverstone of partisanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward at Buckingham Palace yesterday, the king endeavored vainly to induce Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth to say they were satisfied, or that they accepted the situation, but the two Canadians declined in any way to express acquiescence with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed.

One of the Canadian commissioners afterwards said to the representative of the Associated Press:

"This award affects the relations between the Dominion and the mother country much more than some people realize."

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award, say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands, at the entrance of Portland channel, and the mountain line, is not a judicial one. They add:

"We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada."

Statement of Canadians.

Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth's statement is as fololws:

"The decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal has been given and in view of its character the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with. We take up the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by the treaty under which the tribunal was constituted:

"First—The Portland Canal—There are two channels parallel with each other with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. On the result of the decision depended the possession of the four islands, Kannaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse. When the tribunal met after the argument and considered this question the view of three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners, embodying our views and showing it to be beyond dispute that the Canadian contention in this branch of the case should prevail and that the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts the members of the tribunal other than ourselves have now signed an award giving two of the islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, to the United States.

Of No Strategic Value.

"These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of the Wales and Pearse islands. There is, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving the two which possess strategic value to the United States.

Question of the Mountains.

"Second—The line northward from Portland channel—substantially the Canadian contention regarding this line was that they are mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and that the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary, the mountains nearest the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there are no mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty, and that the boundary must therefore be fixed under the provisions of the original treaty relating to ten leagues, and so be run a distance of 35 miles from the shore, including in the term 'shore' the heads of all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds that the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of the mountains, but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing, as a mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute."

Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette will submit their contrary opinions to the tribunal, so as to go officially on record, and while they declined to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed on by the majority.

Wanted King's Line Adopted.

"Around the head of the Lynn canal the line follows the watershed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

"We are of the opinion that the mountain line traced by King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast, should have been adopted at least so far as the shores of the Lynn canal. If effect were given to the contention that Great Britain had by acquiescence to adverse occupation deprived herself of her right to claim the head of the Lynn canal we would have regarded such conclusion as perhaps an open and reasonable justification. No such position can, however, be taken regarding the inlets lower down the coast. King's line, running along the coast to the Lynn canal, and the line thence found at the head of Lynn canal following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor, from which easy access to the interview of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not so far as we have been made aware taken any territory ever actually occupied by United States citizens; it would have given the United States the whole of the Lynn canal, including Skagway, Dyea and Pyramid Harbors, and it would have been, we think, reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all the bays, inlets, etc.

Shuts Canada From the Sea.

"The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland canal to Mount St. Elias.

"We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle on which they have selected their line of mountains and our observations of the discussions which resulted in the settlement of this line have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting on any intelligible principle the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original treaty.

Sacrifice of Canada's Interests.

"The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada. When it was shown that there were mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty the only logical course in our judgment was to adopt as a boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third—Regarding the general question of inlets the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada We are both strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong and we have put upon record at length the reasons for our view in this respect.

"Finally, if the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we would have conceived it to be our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have differed with our colleagues to have joined in signing the document which constituted the official record of answers.

Decline to Be Parties to Award.

"We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands at the entrance of Portland channel or as to the mountain line a judicial one. We have therefore declined to be parties to the award.

"Our position during the conferences of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able; but we have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specifically referred to ignored the right of Canada."

Official Digest of Decision.

The following is an official digest of the Alaska decision:

"The decision of the tribunal is made up of answers to the seven questions contained in the treaty of 1903 constituting that tribunal.

"First question—Answer—The line commences at Cape Muzon.

Second question—Answer—The Portland channel passes north of Pearse and Wales islands, and enters the ocean through Tongas Passage, between Wales and Sitklan islands.

"Third question—Answer—A straight line to the middle of the entrance of Tongas Passage.

"Fourth question—Answer—A straight line between Salmon and Bear rivers direct to the 56th parallel of latitude.

"Fifth question—Answer—Answered in the affirmative.

"Sixth question—Answer—Required no answer after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

"Seventh question—Answer—The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland canal and running along the high mountains, on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple, and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Stikine river about twenty-four miles from its mouth, thence northely along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb."

Further Survey Necessary.

The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to these intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments. From the vicinity of Devil's Thumb the line runs to the continental watershed, thence through White and Taiya, or Chilkoot Passes, westerly to a mountain, indicated on the map attached to the treaty at 6,850 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800 feet, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glaciers to Mount Fairweather. This places the Canadian outpost on the upper water of Chilkat river in British territory, and the mining camps of Porcupine and Glacier Creek in American territory. From Mount Fairweather the line passes north on high peaks along the mountains indicated on the map by Mounts Pinta, Ruhama and Vancouver to Mount St. Elias.

The Questions That Were Answered.

New York, Oct. 20.—The seven questions submitted to the arbitrators were as follows:

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

2. —What channel is the Portland channel?

3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance of Portland channel?

4. What point on the fifty-sixth parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the one hundred and forty-fifth degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean, then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues in which, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens, and in-waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point of the fifty-sixth degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the one hundred and forty-fifth degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

6. If the foregoing questions should be answered in the negative and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast should the width of the lisiere which was to belong to Russia be measured (first, from the mainland coast to the ocean strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or, second, was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial water of Russia, the width of the lisiere was to be measured (A) from the line of general direction of the mainland coast, or (B) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (C) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

7. What if any exist are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains when within ten marine leagues from the coast are declared to form the eastern boundary?

Foster Notifies Washington.

Washington, Oct 20.—Secretary Hay today received a cablegram from John W. Foster, of the American counsel before the Alaska boundary commission, giving the details of the award of that commission. The cablegram shows that the contentions of the United States have been granted in almost every case. It also stated that the Canadian commissioners refused to sign the award.

Secretary Hay will lay the cablegram before the cabinet at today's meeting.

Mr. Foster did not undertake to supply Secretary Hay with the text of the agreement reached by the commission but furnished a succinct outline of its provisions, telling what had been decided upon under each head of the articles of submission.

This outline is quite sufficient to enable the state department officials to form an accurate conclusion as to the nature of the commission's decision, and they make no concealment of the satisfaction with which they look upon it. The diversions from the American claim as set out in the Hay-Pauncefote modus vivendi are even more favorable to the American case than the limitations set out in that document.

Two Important Passes Saved.

One of the most important acquisitions is the confirmation of the American title to the White Pass and Chilkoot Pass, the only practicable available entrance to the Klondike country from the head of the inland waterway. In the former of which stands the Canadian custom house which now must give way to American control. The northern boundary stands exactly as it was claimed by the Americans 30 years ago and as set out in the modus. In the western side there is a slight diversion of the boundary line to the east as made by the commissioners as compared with the modus so as to make the southern terminus at Cape Fairweather. This involves, it is believed, a loss of a few miles of territory from the extreme American claim, but it is said that this land is worthless for mining purposes and on the other hand the American prospectors have now confirmed beyond question their right to exploit and locate claims upon the supposedly rich gold fields at the Klehini river.

Canadian's Anger Not a Surprise.

The attitude of the Canadian commissioners in refusing to sign the commission's report is scarcely a matter of surprise to the department officials, for they realize that in the present heated state of mind of the Canadians a commissioner's lot would be unpleasant if he made any sort of concessions to the United States. The fact is that when the commission was created Secretary Hay felt that it was too much to expect of human nature to look to the Canadian members of the commission to take any but an extreme view of the case regardless of the proof presented by the Americans, and he relied almost entirely upon the sound judicial instincts of the great English jurist who presided over the commission, to properly appreciate the weight of the American case, which the secretary regarded as invulnerable if it could ever have a fair hearing.

Dominate Portland Canal.

What Mr. Foster has to say as to that portion of the decision touching the Portland canal, goes to diminish the importance of even that slight Canadian victory, for he confirms the London report to the effect that free navigation of that waterway on the western side with full control of the western shore is retained by the United States, while the loss of Pearse and Wales islands from the extreme American claim is partially met by confirmation to the title of the two other islands at the mouth of the canal which, from a military point of view, dominate the proposed terminus of the Port Simpson railroad and the adjacent British forts.

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To refresh,
To cleanse the system,
Effectually and Gently;

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For men, women and children;

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Acts best on the kidneys and liver, stomach and bowels;

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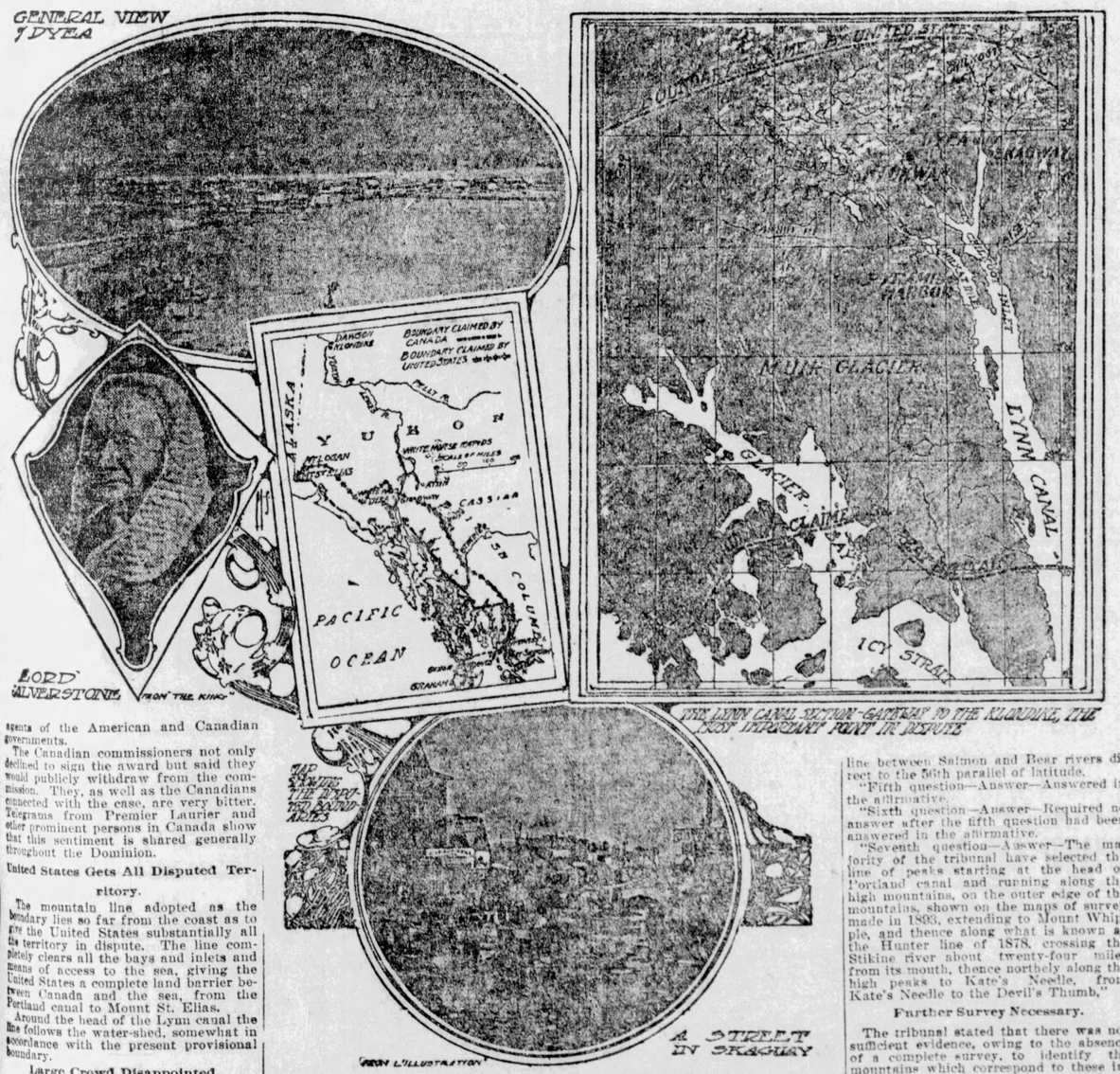
GENERAL VIEW OF DYEA
LORD ALVERSTONE FROM THE KING
BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY CANADA
BOUNDARY CLAIMED BY UNITED STATES
DAWSON
YUKON
WHITE HORSE RAPIDS
ATLIN
CASSIAR
ALASKA
PACIFIC OCEAN
MT. LOGAN
MT. ST. ELIAS
MT. CROSSON
MT. VANCOUVER
MT. BLACKBURN
MT. WRANGELL
MT. SANFORD
MT. DRUM
MT. ZANETTE
MT. HAYES
MT. HUBBARD
MT. FAIRWEATHER
MT. CROILLON
MT. CRILLON
MT. SALISBURY
MT. ROOSEVELT
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MT. ROOSEVELT

TREATY WITH CHINA.

Figures as to Our Increasing Chinese Trade.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The recent completion of a new treaty of commerce between the United States and China lends interest to some figures presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics, regarding trade of the United States with that country. These figures show a very rapid growth in the exports from the United States to China, and also a rapid growth in the percentage which merchandise from the United States formed of the goods imported into that country.

In 1875 merchandise imported into China from the United States amounted to 1,016,000 Haikwan taels in value, out of a total importation of 69,995,000 Haikwan taels. In 1885 the value of imports from the United States was 3,315,-000 Haikwan taels, out of a total importation of 89,407,000 Haikwan taels. In 1895 merchandise from the United States amounted to 5,093,000 Haikwan taels, out of a total importation of 179,-947,000 Haikwan taels in value. In 1900 the merchandise from the United States to China amounted to 16,724,000 Haikwan taels, out of a total of 211,070,000 Haikwan taels in value, and in 1902, 30,-138,713 Haikwan taels in value from the United States out of a total importation of 315,363,905 Haikwan taels. Thus, in 1875, the share from the United States was less than 2 per cent of the total imports into China, and in 1902 practically 10 per cent of the total imports. The above figures are from the official reports of the Chinese government.

Taking our own figures of commerce with China, the growth in exports to that country has been from $1,101,383 in 1880 to $2,946,209 in 1890, $15,259,167 in 1900, and $18,603,369 in 1903. The figures prior to 1880 can not be given in satisfactory form, because prior to that time gold and silver were included in the statement of exports to China, and as the shipments of silver to China were frequently large, the figures, if quoted would be misleading, so far as relates to commerce in merchandise.

In 1902 the United States occupied fourth place in the list of countries from which China drew its imports. The total from the United States in that year was, as already indicated, 30,138,713 Haikwan taels; from Great Britain, 57,-624,610 Haikwan taels; India, 33,037,439 Haikwan taels, and from Japan, 35,342,-283 Haikwan taels.

From Hong Kong the imports were much larger than from any of the countries named, the total being 133,524,169 Haikwan taels, but a footnote attached to the statement of the Chinese government on this subject says that "The imports from Hong Kong come originally from Great Britain, America, Australia, India, Straits Settlements, and the coast ports of China." In 1870 the United States was practically at the bottom of the list from which China drew its imports, the total from the United States in that year being but 374,000 Haikwan taels, while the United Kingdom headed the list with 24,181,000 Haikwan taels, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Straits Settlements, the continent of Europe and Australia supplying practically all of the remaining imports of that year.

Great Britain, India, Japan and the United States are the chief rivals in the import trade of China. The imports from Great Britain increased from 28,870,000 Haikwan taels in 1892 to 57,624,610 Haikwan taels in 1902. From India the increase was from 13,861,000 Haikwan taels in 1892 to 33,037,439 Haikwan taels in 1902. From Japan the increase was from 5,702,000 Haikwan taels in 1892 to 35,342,283 Haikwan taels in 1902. From the United States the increase was from 6,002,000 Haikwan taels in 1892 to 30,138,713 Haikwan taels in 1902. The imports from Germany are not separately shown by the reports of the Chinese government, it being included with other figures under the general head of "Continent of Europe, except Russia," from which the total imports amounted to 18,484,678 Haikwan taels in 1902.

It is proper to add that the average value of the Haikwan tael in 1902 is given by the Chinese report at 63 cents American gold.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The secret service has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit ten dollar U. S. note. The note in hand is of the series of 1901, Lyons, register, Roberts, treasurer, with portraits of Lewis and Clark. It is a well executed lithographic production printed on a good quality of bond paper, without any attempt to imitate silk fiber. The color of the seal, numbering, and large X with superimposed "ten" on the face of the note is pink instead of carmine.

REMOVED A MARSHAL.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The President, upon the recommendation of the attorney general, has removed Marshal Fred A. Field, of the district of Vermont for dereliction of duty in permitting the escape at Providence, R. I., of three Chinamen entrusted to him for deportation.

The prisoners who escaped, with eleven others, were under sentence of deportation and were conducted to Providence, R. I., on the evening of June 20 and placed on board a steamer at that point some time prior to 5 o'clock. At 5:30 the marshal left the boat and returned to Boston, leaving the prisoners in charge of his son, who was acting as his deputy, to accompany the prisoners to San Francisco.

Before leaving the vessel the marshal informed his son that two men upon the boat whom he claims had been pointed out to him as proper persons, but whom he had never seen before, might assist if necessary, and that he might leave the persons in their charge while he went to supper.

The deputy did so, and upon his return from supper found that the two men and the three prisoners had escaped.

The marshal claimed that these two men had been pointed out by the agent of the railroad company with which the government had arranged for their transportation across the continent.

The agent positively denies this statement, and without passing upon the question of veracity raised by this denial, the attorney general was of the opinion that upon the marshal's own story he was guilty of such culpable negligence as to call for his immediate removal in the interest of the service.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its thirty-fourth annual meeting here today. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, New York; vice presidents, Major William Warner, Missouri; Gen John C. Black, Illinois; Colonel James Kilbourne, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, Pennsylvania; Colonel O. D. Kinsman, District of Columbia; Capt. George Ady, Colorado; Major W. R. McComas, Ohio; Maor D. W. Reed, Iowa; Major George Mason, Illinois; Major W. L. B. Jenney, Illinois; Gen. W. T. Clark, Colorado; Capt. John B. Colton, Missouri; Capt G. A. Bussey, Illinois; Colonel B. H. Peterson, Louisiana.

Corresponding secretary—Gen. A. Hickenlooper.

Recording secretary—Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Treasurer—Major Augustus Van Dyke.

Another Chance for Field.

Washington, Oct. 12.—President Roosevelt, at the request of Senator Proctor, has decided to investigate further the case of United States Marshal Field, of Vermont, who was removed because of the escape of two Chinamen who were in the custody of one of Marshal Field's deputies.

Spain Will Send Warship.

Washington, Oct. 17.—A cablegram received at the state department from Minister Hardy, at Madrid, announces that Spain will send a warship to New Orleans in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Externally, the application of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

to the part affected with pain will instantly relieve. Sold by all druggists.

WAR WILL COME.

We Must Fight to Maintain the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The general staff of the army, whose duty it is to prepare plans for war with every possible antagonist, has concluded that the defense of the Monroe doctrine will some day, perhaps sooner than is generally expected, cause a war between the United States and one or more European powers. Germany is regarded as the country that is most likely to cause trouble, declares the Chicago Chronicle correspondent, writing from here.

When the war comes, the officers of the general staff believe, many campaigns will be fought in South America. In order that comprehensive plans may be prepared in advance for the struggle the military resources of the South American republics are being thoroughly studied.

An exhaustive study of Venezuela, with a short side trip to the Isthmus of Panama, has been completed by Captain Chauncey B. Humphrey of the Third Infantry, and First Lieutenant Ernest V. D. Murphy of the Twenty-seventh Infantry. They were sent to Venezuela in June before the general staff was formally organized. Their assignment to this detail was one of the first acts of the provisional general staff and the promptness and secrecy with which they were sent indicates that some of the staff officers believe that the possibility of war is not remote.

To give them an official status these two officers were appointed military attaches at Caracas, but the appointment was not announced, nor was the state department informed of it.

The officers spent only enough time in Caracas to disarm suspicion as to their real purpose. Then they inspected the sea coast and plunged into the interior, studying the country from a military standpoint and familiarizing themselves with the manner in which armies might be handled to the best advantage. Every point, including the size of the army Venezuela could be expected to raise and the time it would take properly to equip it, was investigated.

The officers returned by way of Panama, and investigated the resources and defenses of the isthmus. While there they had several conferences with Major Black, of the engineer corps, who is stationed at Panama in connection with the canal project.

The officers' report, which was made to the division of military information, was received with great satisfaction. Aside from its military aspect, they made a report on political conditions in Venezuela, which was highly important.

Other officers will be sent at once on similar missions to some of the South American countries. To give them a status, they will be accredited as military attaches but the utmost secrecy will be observed in their assignments. Venezuela was selected as the country to be investigated first, for the reason that the staff officers believe trouble is most likely to break out there.

There is reason to believe that the general staff has learned that Germany has had military agents and spies at work in Venezuela for some time, in preparation for an invasion of that country. Some of the staff officers privately admit that they believe Germany is preparing to resist any interference by the United States in defiance of the Monroe doctrine. This means that they think the kaiser is preparing for the war with the United States which he knows would follow an attempt to acquire territory in Venezuela. The general staff proposes to be equally ready for it.

The staff officers fear there will be trouble over the collection of the customs receipts that were to be set aside by President Castro for the payment of the foreign claims, and that this will be used by Germany as an excuse for seizing the customhouses and precipitating trouble.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Evidence has been collected by the bureau of immigration, department of commerce and labor, of a systematic and extensive violation of the contract labor law. Commissioner General F. P. Sargent has submitted the evidence to the department of justice and has requested the attorney general to institute proceedings against the alleged violations of the law.

The case in hand involves hundreds of men, many of whom already are in this country. Others are en route to the United States and expected to arrive in a few days. Forty men who arrived in Philadelphia yesterday on the steamer Haverford are being detained as contract laborers, and many others are expected on a steamer of the White Star Line due at New York in a day or two.

GEN. FUNSTON'S REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 17.—General Frederick Funston in his report on the department of the Columbia gives a general review of the conditions existing in the department which includes the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. As the result of a personal tour of Alaska, during the summer, General Funston suggests that a different station be found for the troops at Valdez because a mountain 2,000 feet high lies just south of the post which shuts off the sun for a large portion of the day. At Fort Egbert, which is near the Arctic circle, he found that the officers had a cultivated garden in which they raised their own vegetables. He says that the question of maintaining all the military posts in Alaska is one "requiring more knowledge of the policy and intentions of the government than is vouchsafed a department commander before it can be intelligently dealt with." At four of the posts on the military telegraph line all the available force is needed to maintain the line. He recommends that Fort Davis, near Nome, be abandoned, as military authority is not needed there. The people of the community, numbering 10,000, are not turbulent and most of them in case of necessity could be called upon to support the civil authorities. General Funston speaks in high terms of the signal corps which has constructed the military telegraph line in Alaska. General Funston recommends that a large tract of land at American Lake, near Tacoma, Wash., be acquired for the purpose of a drill ground and camp for concentration in case of war.

Southern Appointments.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Referring to the recent intimation that the President was dissatisfied with those to whom he has looked for advice in the matter of appointments in the southern states, Secretary Loeb today gave out the following statement:

"The President is much gratified over the result of his efforts, through his advisers in the southern states to give the people clean, competent officials and the best possible service in all the departments. It is his intention to sustain these advisers fully in the future as he has done in the past."

Naval Estimates.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Secretary Moody has approved the estimates for the support of the navy for the next fiscal year, as recommended by the chiefs of bureaus, amounting to $103,866,449, as against $79,816,791 appropriated for the last fiscal year.

Interred at Arlington.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The bodies of 83 American soldiers who died in the Philippines were interred at Arlington National cemetery yesterday. The remains were accompanied to the grave by a platoon of soldiers and there were appropriate religious servic

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Congress to Convene in Washington November 9.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The President today issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America,

"A proclamation:

"Whereas, by the resolution of the Senate of March 19, 1903, the approval by Congress of the reciprocal commercial convention between the United States and the republic of Cuba signed at Havana on December 11, 1902, is necessary before the said convention shall take effect;

"And, whereas, it is important to the public interests of the United States that the said convention shall become operative as early as maybe,

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of power vested in me by the constitution do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both houses of Congress of the United States at their respective chambers in the city of Washington on the 9th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that they may consider and determine whether the approval of the Congress shall be given to the said convention.

"All persons entitled to act as members of the Fifty-eighth Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

(Seal) (Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.'

By the President:

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

EIGHT KILLED BY A CRANE

Pittsburg, Oct. 19.—Eight men were killed, two were missing and four were badly hurt this morning by the collapse of a traveler crane on the Pittsburg end of the new Wabash railroad bridge over the Monongahela river.

The cause of the accident had not been ascertained up to 11 o'clock. The bridge is of the cantilever pattern, being constructed by the American Bridge company for the Wabash Railway, and is building from both sides of the river towards the center by means of overhead travelers. The men had been at work on the Pittsburg end but a short time this morning when suddenly the traveler which projected beyond the finished part of the bridge dropped and fell, landing on a section of the bridge which was being placed in position. So unexpected and sudden was the crash that few of the workmen on the wrecked section were warned in time to escape.

The falling bridge landed on top of a barge load of steel anchored at the pier, and several of the workmen there were carried down. John McTighey, a cousin of the superintendent of police, who is a blacksmith helper employed at the city machine shop, happened to be on the Monongahela wharf watching the men at work when the accident occurred. McTighey, in giving a description of the accident, said:

"The men were preparing to ram in one of the pins on the bridge when the accident took place. Before I knew what had happened I saw the entire top of the 'traveler' come apart and the next minute the men were falling through the air. It was a terrible sight. The men turned over and over as they fell, and their bodies looked like so many flies. One of the men who fell from the top of the structure alighted on his head on the barge and rebounded several feet, falling into the water. His crushed body was taken out later. One man was at work some distance above the barge, having hold of one of the ropes which was used in hoisting. He managed to escape and I saw him about the place later."

The portion of the structure which gave away, allowing the men to fall into the river, fully 200 feet below, is known as a "cantilever crane," one being placed at the end of either span of the new bridge, on the two sides of the river. The "traveler" does not form a part of the bridge structure itself, but enables the placing of additional portions of the span. On the top of the crane is a level platform or floor, on which McCloud, Fleming and Sallinger, three of the victims, were at work. A number of the other men employed as signal men, hoisters or "rammers," were employed on the work farther down. About eight men were at work in the barge underneath the span getting the girders ready for hoisting.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

Manila, Oct. 14.—The crew of the boat in which Johnson and Harman, the runaway constabulary officers, accompanied by one constable, started from Guibal for Cagayans island, attacked the outlaws on nearing the latter place, killing Johnston and wounding Herman and the constable. Herman killed four of the crew and the other two jumped overboard. He then put back to Negros, where he sent guns and ammunition to the police and abandoned the boat off Nabalva, Bayauan, where he was in hiding when the last was heard of him. On Saturday night last, the police captured the boat, recovering a number of constabulary guns, ammunition and some money. They also buried Johnston, whose body was found in the boat. It is presumed that the crew intended to kill the outlaws and secure their money and arms.

Lararodo Toledo, the insurrectionist, who has been operating in Albay, for some time past, has surrendered with thirty of his men and ten guns. The only band now operating in the province of Albay, is that commanded by Sarin, possessing, it is believed, some ten guns.

Governor Taft has wired the war department that he will confer with the typographical union committee, appointed to investigate the charge that Georg Tracy was dismissed from the foreman ship of the Insular printing bureau for promoting the formation of the union. He reported that the evidence submitted shows the action of the public printer followed the failure of Tracy to fulfil the obligation assumed at the time of his appointment, and also his neglect of his duty involved by the obligation mentioned, to teach Filipinos the printing trad

The Philippine commission has notified the Chinese government that an export duty of five per cent has been imposed on carabao.

FATAL COLLISION.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 17.—Fifteen persons were killed and about forty more injured in a collision which occurred today on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, near Washington's Crossing. The persons killed and injured were laborers who were on a work train and were on their way to work at Washington's Crossing to repair washouts along the road. Fourteen bodies have been taken from the wreck, and one more body is known to be under the debris. Only two or three of those who are injured will be permanently maimed.

Warships to China.

London, Oct. 18.—Great Britain is sending two additional warships to China. The first-class cruiser Europa has been ordered into commission at Portsmouth for dispatch to the Chinese station, and a battleship will be sent there from the Mediterranean squadron.

THE SUN SPOTS.

Observations Made of Great Group by Astronomers.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The United States naval observatory have made observations of the extraordinary group of solar spots now visible on the sun, the largest group discovered in the last decade. The observations are under the direction of George H. Peters, who has made the following statement:

"The enormous group was again observed with a photo-heliograph. The individual spots comprising the group have become less numerous, and some of the smaller spots have consolidated with others. The group consisted of about nine spots in all, and now shows indications of condensing into two principal spots or groups somewhat separated. Monday the total length of the disturbed region was 172,000 miles, with a width of about 59,000 miles, the aggregate length of the principal spots being 123,-000 miles. The group was easily seen by the naked eye at the naval observatory by several of the astronomers, and ought to be a conspicuous object for several days yet. A brilliant aurora was observed Monday evening, a bright glow in the heavens near the northern horizon, while intense streams shot up toward the zenith. These conspicuous auroras often accompany the large sun spots. The magnetic influence of the earth is affected, producing disturbance of the magnetic needle."

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 14.—"The great sun spot now being observed by astronomers may pass over the meridian of the earth without affecting the surface by electrical disturbances as did the great sun storm of 1882. But the present sun spot is so much larger than the one which produced the previous disturbance, that if it does affect the earth it is expected to create more storms on the earth's surface than the other one."

Prof. John Brashear observed the spot and arrived at that conclusion. He added:

"The great spot was near the central meridian of the sun. The quadruple bridges of flames seen crossing the umbra on the eastern end of the great disturbance were broken up and appeared as a single tongue of flame extending 20,000 miles across the spot.

"The tongue of flame had a double curve with feather-like filaments branching out in every direction. The isolated spots lying to the west of the large spot had apparently melted into and become a part of the great spot. At 5:45 p. m. a thin veil of cloud covering the sun's surface made it possible to view it with the naked eye; indeed it required no dark or smoked glass to view it.

"Next morning at 8:45 o'clock a fine view was had of the solar storm. Remarkable changes had taken place since it was observed first, the great bridge of flame having taken a totally different shape."

New York, Oct. 14.—Many persons in Wall street doubtless will read the dispatches from Pittsburg and Washington, telling of the discovery of spots on the sun, the largest in many years, covering an area twelve times the size of the earth. Few persons, however, will see any connection between the reappearance of sun spots and the slump in the stock market or the pessimistic opinions as to the business outlook.

It is a very strange fact, however, that certain economists, particularly of the school who hold to the theory of periodicity of crises and periods of industrial depression, have sought to prove that recurrent periods of business reaction are controlled by meteorological phenomena which manifest themselves at intervals of every ten or twelve years.

On this general subject Professor Theodore E. Burton, in his recent work, "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression," says: "The financial history of England affords strong corroboration for this contention (periodicity), for crises or depressions have occurred there substantially at intervals of ten years. Some writers ascribe these cycles to physical causes, notably to variations in spots upon the sun, and assert that these causes have manifested themselves in India and the east, whence their results have been transmitted to other parts of the world.

"Professor W. S. Jevons has been regarded as the most prominent advocate of the sun spot theory. His views upon sun spots have been severely criticised, but examination shows that he did not assert their controling influence with that positiveness which some of his critics ascribe. Several writers, however, have gone so far as to ascribe to sun spots the most potent agency of determining the consequently conditions of prosperity.

"Whether sun spots affect harvests is a question of fact. Their periodicity may be regarded as established; their maxima in recent years occurred in 1848, 1860, 1870, 1881 and 1892. It may also be conceded that there is a correspondence between their occurrence and the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. On this subject Professor C. A. Young says:

"While it is not at all unlikely that investigation will result in establishing some real influence of sun spots upon our terrestrial meteorology and determining its laws, it is practically certain that this influence is extremely slight and so masked and veiled by other influences more powerful that it is extremely difficult to bring to light.'"

It will thus be seen that authorities do not agree on the subject of sun spots working financial and commercial depression, but it is certainly a strange coincidence, a demonstration at least, of their periodicity, that sun spots should be discovered at this juncture. Wall street has had many things to vex it in recent months. Now the brokers may have to resolve themselves into scientific coteries to consider the influence of spots on the sun and blood on the moon. It would be interesting to observe them, armed with terrestrial telescopes and astronomical paraphernalia, scanning the planetary system to determine whether prosperity will continue or business recact and whether prices will rise or fall.

MOSES AIKEN.

Greensburg, Ky., Oct. 17.—A citizen of this city has started a campaign for subscriptions for a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of Moses Aiken the "moonshiner preach-

"MOSE" AIKEN

er, and the most accurate pistol shot in the state of Kentucky, and possibly the United States, has ever seen.

"Mose" Aiken was the man who originated the phrase, "Don't do as I do, but do as I say." There was scarcely a passage in the Bible with which he was not familiar.

Wireless in China.

Pekin, Oct. 19.—The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy has been inaugurated between Pekin and the coast. Several Chinese officials attended the sending of the first message.

CRESCEUS, THE CHAMPION

Trotted a Mile at Wichita, Kansas, in 1:59 3-4.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 20.—Cresceus broke the world's trotting record for a mile here yesterday by a quarter of a second, going the distance in 1:59¾. The previous record, 2:00 was held by Lou Dillon and Major Delmar.

Such an ovation as was given Cresceus has rarely been witnessed. The stallion was neadly smothered, so eagerly were the crowd to get near enough to pat him. The day was simply perfect and the track in prime condition. He was paced by a running mate, Mike the Tramp, to a sulky. Cresceus used no wind shield. The first quarter was made in thirty seconds; the half in 59¾; the three-quarters in 1:30, and the mile in 1:59¾.

George H. Ketcham, who owns Cresceus and who drove him, said: "The conditions were perfect. When I was here a week before last the track was wet but I saw its advantages and determined to come back. The result justified my expectations. I knew before the race that the stallion would beat his record, but I did not anticipate a triumph so complete. I shall go to Oklahoma City and Fort Scott right away to keep engagements and that will be the last time Cresceus will appear in public."

The day was ideal and the track could not have been better. Mr. Ketcham worked the horse out before the final test in 2:15 and then sent him for the record. He broke when he first scored for the word, but on the next attempt was sent off, going the first quarter in 30 seconds flat. There was a cheer when he reached the half in 59¾, and when the three-quarters was passed in 1:30 the cheer became an uproar. Just before he reached the wire Cresceus broke and it is believed lost fully three-quarters of a second. He caught handily and flashed under the wire in 1:59¾. No wind shield was used. Cresceus was paced by Mike the Tramp.

LAKE ERIE BOUNDARY.

Milwaukee, Oct. 19.—Milwaukee's new revenue cutter left for Cleveland, Ohio, today to take part in the settlement of the international dispute which has arisen between the United States and Canada over the fishing in Lake Erie. Orders to proceed at once to that port and to report to the collector of customs there were received by Captain David A. Hall, of the Tuscarora and he proceded to obey them.

Cleveland, Oct. 19.—Collector of Customs Chas. F. Leach said that when the Tuscarora comes to this port it will engage in determining the boundary line both at Ashtabula and Erie, where American fishermen have been fired upon and their nets taken up because of alleged encroachment upon Canadian waters. The need for the revenue cutter's trip to this vicinity is because she is better fitted out with officers and instruments to engage in such work and the result will probably be of more value to the treasury department than if undertaken by amateurs from this or another city along the lakes. Collector Leach has been informed of the revenue cutter's coming and has received instructions from the secretary of treasury as to the conduct of the work. He expects the Tuscarora here perhaps on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning. A careful survey will be made of the disputed points to avoid, if possible, further disturbance of American fishermen

GRETH'S AIRSHIP.

San Francisco, Oct. 19.—Dr. August Greth, who for a year past has been working on an airship, yesterday surprised the residents of San Francisco by sailing over their heads for two hours, directing his machine almost at will. The ascension was made from a lot almost in front of the city hall and Dr. Greth attempted to encircle a towering newspaper building about a mile eastward, but found the high currents too strong for his power and then turned in an opposite direction. The winds carried him oceanward and he decided to make a landing on the parade grounds of the Presidio military reservation, but made the mistake of letting out too much gas and he landed in the bay about two hundred feet from the shore. The crew of the life saving station rescued the aeronaut and the flying machine.

PEGGY STEWART DAY.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19.—Peggy Stewart Day was observed today by the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies of Maryland. The day is the anniversary of the burning of the English tea ship Peggy Stewart, in Annapolis harbor, October 19, 1774. On July 22 of the same year, a convention was held in Annapolis, and it was resolved to cease trading with England, due to the aversion to the stamp tax.

The Peggy Stewart was owned by Alexander Stewart. She arrived in Annapolis harbor, October 15, 1774, and contained, besides other merchandise, 17 chests of tea. The arrival of the tea caused much excitement, with the result that a general meeting of citizens was called, and it was decided to burn the tea.

Shoe Machine Inventor Dead.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 19.—Gordon McKay, millionaire inventor of shoe making machinery, died at his residence in this city today. He was born in 1821.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Oct. 20.—Close.—It was an unsettled opening on 'change today. A ground work of fear was evident concerning the financial situation in the east, which caused the sharp break in prices just before the close yesterday. The influence was not of Wall street inception, but simply the result of anticipation that more failures may follow. This caused a little weakening in prices soon after the start, although it did not result in any declines and soon afterward lost its force altogether with the result that by noon all lines showed a gain over the first prices.

Liquidation commenced when the wave was in full progress and Armour, who, during the early part of the day had been credited with being a heavy buyer through brokers, was reported to have let go again. With heavy selling the market dropped like a shot and closing prices were generally about the lowest of the day.

Wheat was affected to some extent by cables which showed lower. Weather conditions and temperatures were good and implied an ideal time for movement. Receipts were above estimates, although comparatively light for the day. Export trade of yesterday was good, twenty-eight loads being worked from Chicago. Financial depression, however, brought the opening prices a shade lower. As the morning progressed worry over the situation in the east ceased and the old bull reserve force, the strong cash demand came to the front. Armour was reported by Chicago as being a heavy buyer of December wheat and this with a dominant bullish feeling sent the market up 2@2½c by noon.

Bradstreet's report on the visible supply showed a gain of over 5,000,000 bushels, but while experts apparently regarded this as a favorable feature the majority ignored the other way and caused a sharp break. Prices dropped within a comparatively few minutes from 86c to 85½c and May from 85c to 84¼c. Cash wheat, however, remained strong until the close. Primary receipts were 1,254,000 bushels, last week, 1,787,000; year, 1,787,000. Primary shipments were 621,000 bushel; last week, 742,000; last year, 625,000.

Corn was weak at the start, making a drop of ½c on December. An unsettled financial atmosphere was the cause, aided by good weather, lower cables and an indifferent demand. During the morning it showed a better condition, however, and in sympathy with wheat had stiffened up at noon.

Corn gained little strength during the day, its only bull work being a good cash demand which steadied the options. It broke with wheat at the close.

Primary receipts were 778,000 bu.; last week, 960,000; last year, 485,000. Primary shipments were 116,000 bu. last week; 307,-000; last year, 245,000.

The oats market showed a falling off of from ½@¾c at the start. Shipments have

Cleared up during the past few days, and the long lines have been well shaken out. Chicago is anxious to know whether Patten is closed out his line, since the market lacks support at any stage, and there is a growing disposition to believe that he is about out of the market. The market, following the leaders, had recovered by noon, showed an advance of ¾@1c. Oats retained some strength after the other grains commenced to sag, and at the close showed an advance on the options of ¾c.

The cotton seed market still shows a lack of that speculative interest which sent it up to $7 a short time ago, and the early trading showed an entire lack of life. Opening prices were lower, and at noon the market was only fairly firm, with a still further notch cut in quotations. Receipts continue heavy, and are having a decidedly bearish effect. At the close a better feeling was manifested, and a fair demand shown, which sent the market up a little all along the line.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—				Close	
	Open.	High.	Low.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 19
Cash	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	84⅝
Dec.	85¼	86	85¼	85¾	85⅝
May	85⅛	85¼	84⅛	84⅝	85⅛
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	44¼	47½
Dec.	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
May	42¾	43⅝	42¾	42¾	43⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	37½	37½
Dec.	36	36¼	36	36¼	36⅝
May	36¾	37¼	36¾	37	37⅛
Clover Seed.					
Oct.	$6.50	$6.55	$6.50	$6.55	$6.52½
Dec.	6.52½	6.57½	6.50	6.57½	6.52½
Jan.	....	....	....	6.60	6.55
Feb.	6.55	6.62½	6.55	6.62½	6.57½
March	6.60	6.65	6.60	6.65	6.57½

Rye—No. 2, 58c; No. 3, 56c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.45.
Alsike—Prime, $6.50.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	80¼	81¼	80	80¾	80¼
May	78¾	79¾	78¼	78¾	79
Oct.	81¾	82⅝	81¾	81¾	81
Corn—					
Dec.	43½	44⅝	43¾	43⅝	43½
May	42	42⅞	41⅞	42¼	42⅜
Oct.	43½	....	....	43⅝	43⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	35¼	35½	35	35	35¼
May	36	36⅝	35¾	36	36
July	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	....

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	86¼	87¼	86¼	86¼	86⅝
May	83⅝	83⅝	82⅞	82⅞	83⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅜	50⅜
May	48	48¼	48	48	48

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	85¼	86¼	85¼	85⅞	85½
May	80⅝	83	82½	82⅝	82⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	80¼	80¼
May	....	....	....	78¾	79

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	77¾	78¼
May	....	....	....	78	78¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct	....	....	....	$10.95	$11.00
Jan	11.72	11.87	11.72	11.87	11.77
May	11.85	12.02	11.85	11.97	11.85
Lard—					
Lard	6.20	6.40	6.20	6.40	6.15
Dec	6.30	6.42	6.30	6.42	6.27
Jan	5.40	6.52	6.40	6.52	6.40
Ribs—					
Oct	8.00	8.37	8.00	8.37	8.00
Jan	6.15	6.30	6.15	6.27	6.17
May	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.37	6.27

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 20.—London prices foreshadowed the opening advance in the stock market here which was based upon the hope that the threatened further troubles at Baltimore and Pittsburg had been averted. Pennsylvania yielded a shade and Steel preferred ex-dividend ran off ⅛. Otherwise gains were the rule and in the prominent railroad stocks they reached liberal fractions.

Prices were bid up strongly when the room traders attempted to cover and before 11 o'clock most of the recognized leaders were selling in the neighborhood of a point above yesterday's close. Supplemental orders in Steel preferred, which rallied it from 57½ to 58¾, contributed largely to the rapid rise. The gains were most pronounced in the stocks, which declined most yesterday, notably Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. Pennsylvania, New York Central, Reading and Steel did not respond much to the rally and their sluggishness took the edge off the advance later.

The market became notably strong and advanced easily on lighter volume of buying orders than the selling which caused yesterday's losses. The stocks which lagged at first joined the upward movement. Pennsylvania and Steel advancing a point. The reported absence of strain at Baltimore had a cheering effect. Gains of 1 to 2 were made by Baltimore & Ohio, Southern railway preferred, New York Central and the Pacifics, including Atchison, Chicago & Alton rose 2¼. Amongst the industrials and specialties Amalgamated, Smelting, Brooklyn Transit, Manhattan and Sugar advanced 1½ to 3. Westinghouse Electric and General Electric, 2¼.

Bonds were dull and firm at noon.

Bull leaders had affairs pretty much their own way and encountered no effective opposition in lifting prices. Sugar, which for a long time has been conspicuous in the dealings, was rushed up 4 points, crossing 114 and advances in many other stocks were also largely extended. United States Steel preferred recovered its dividend and Louisville got up nearly 3 points.

Special stocks continued to be brought forward as leaders and the general list promptly followed. Average gains on the day's rise ran about 2 points for the most active stocks and the market in general ruled well over a point above last night. Sugar touched 115 b fore the buying slackened and Car preferred improved 3 points. Realizing made only a faint impression on values and the market became dull on the decline. Steel Foundry preferred lost 3 and Railway Steel Spring preferred and Sloss-Sheffield Steel 1¾.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco com.	12¾	14¼	12¼	13⅞
Am. Sug. R. com.	111⅛	115½	111⅛	115½
Atchison	64⅜	66⅝	64⅜	66½
Atchison pfd.	88¾	89¼	88¾	89
Am. C. & F. com.	20⅝	21¾	20⅝	21
Am. Steel Foundries	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾
Alton com.	25¾	27½	25¾	27½
Balto. & Ohio	73½	74¾	73¼	74¾
B'lyn R. Trans.	31½	33⅝	31½	33⅝
Canadian Pas.	113¼	119⅝	113¼	119
Chic. G. W.	14⅜	15	14¼	14⅝
Clover Leaf	25½	....	....	25½
Con. Tob. 4's	54	....	....	54
Colorado Fuel	28½	31	28¼	31
Corn Products	24⅜	....	....	25
Ches. & Ohio	29¼	30	29	29¾
Detroit United	59	....	....	59
Del. & Hudson	163	....	....	163
Trie com.	26¾	27⅝	26⅝	27½
Erie 1st pfd.	65⅞	66¾	65⅝	66¼
Ice com.	5¼	....	....	5¼
Illinois Cent.	130⅝	....	....	131
K. C. South. pfd.	81¾	....	....	82½
Louis. & Nash.	98½	101	98⅝	100⅝
Leather com.	6⅞	....	....	7
Leather pfd.	74½	75¾	74½	75¾
Manhatatn	132¾	132⅞	132¾	132⅝
Met. Sentrul	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
Metropolitan	104¼	105